

In today's ordan Times...

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> ons score in gliding: Page 7 s in Ulster: Page 8

تصفير موقيدية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية "الراي" جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية

moderate and seas caim.

Today's Weather

It will be fair weather with north-westerly moderate winds. In Agaba winds will be northerly

> Overnigh: Daytime High 30 38 35 38

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 30, Aqaba 38, Sunser tonight: 6:25 p.m. Sunrise tomorrow: 4:58 a.m.

: 6. Number 1728

AMMAN, MONDAY AUGUST 10, 1981 — SHAWWAL 10, 1401

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

plant nodernise

!. Aug. 9 (J.T.) - The il. Commercial and ral Company (Al Intaj) ied a contract valued at for the modernisation nation of their Ruseifasuit production plant. itish firm Simon Food is the main contractor lesign, supply, erect and on a range of ingredients and automatic biscuit n equipment. Equipnandle and convey flour in bags and to receive, automatically weigh the is into two mixers will be The contract also covers , to feed fats and chilled the mixers, a new 300me capacity Simonixer and equipment to gh, at a rate of 1,500 nes an hour, to two exist-

Biscuits, another British will be consultants on at which is scheduled for n in March 1982.

ein receives researchers

N. Aug. 9 (Petra) -jesty King Hussein at Al Hummar Palace ining the American h team under Mr.

Majesty the King

I to the team the nents in the Middle ea and the historic and of the Palestine d the Jordanian pos-'ards achieving a comve and just peace. n the national prinproved by the Arab in Baghdad, Tunis and including Israel's al from the Arab upied in 1967 and the eing of the legitimate

the Palestinian Arab to self-determination : return of Arab n to Arab sovereignty. lussein affirmed that tine issue is the central the Middle East and. mly way to achieve the and stability of the i find a just and honsolution of this issue.

sson says recognises tinian rights

Aug. 9 (R) — French linister Claude Cheywent farther than the Community's common e Middle East when he the right of the Palesple to state structures. son told a press con-Algiers, before leaving that the French Socialaent's position resulted .EC summit meeting in June last year. He said g recognised the Palests to a homeland.

to build peline s Saudi

. Aug. 9 (R) — Iraq has build a pipeline from its oilfields across Saudi an export terminal on ica coast, the Middle omic Survey (MEES)

wittaine survey, pubcosia, called the deciientous, involving a mge of direction in ion of exports from the ilfurkis.

I terminals in the Gulf. I Amaya and Mina Al badly damaged by Iraud naval action during nd even if the lighting n the terminals would time to repair, it said. elire was reached with tragis had a plan to por export facilities on a basis through the use of v moorings, the survey

ich has only a very narnecessary exit papers. of coastline at the head and is now landlocked of the war, has always ems regarding the sectlets for its oil exports. aid the project for a the Red Sea was clearly spokesman said. n stretegic conception.

King presides over cabinet



His Majesty King Hussein presides over the cabinet meeting on Sunday (Petra photo)

AMMAN, Aug. 9 (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein presided over the cabinet meeting which lasted three hours at the prime minister's office at noon today. During the session. His Majesty the King made

a comprebensive analysis and an accurate assessment of the Arab situation in light of the recent developments in the area and the significance and the impact of these developments on the overall conditions in the area as well as inter-Arab relations and Arab-international relations. This was followed by a lengthy discussion in which the ministers participated on the various issues included in the analysis.

Prime Minister Mudar Badran reviewed the

dimensions and goals of the five-year development plan which will be discussed by representatives of the public and private sectors in an

The ministers reviewed the projects related to their sectors and His Majesty King Hussein gave his instructions on several social and economic issues of interest to the citizens directly and which are connected with the process of development in

minister welcomed His Majesty for presiding over the cabinet meeting.

expanded symposium which will begin on Monday and will last three days.

Jordan in the various fields. At the beginning of the session, the prime

New measures chalked out to maintain public health

AMMAN, Aug. 9 (Petra) - The Higher Public Safety Committee (HPSC) today decided to set up three technical sub-committees to help maintain public health in Amman. One of these subcommittees will be charged with overseeing the store-owners build pavements in front of their stores. The second sub-committee will supervise the work of building retaining walls overlooking main streets in Amman, and the third subcommittee will be charged with controlling sanitary conditions in restaurants and hotels, especially in densly populated areas and poor districts. The third sub-committee will be empowered to impound the licences of violators.

The HPSC decided that these three sub-

committees should pursue their work everyday and on a continual basis. It also decided that all public utilities should have proper lavatories which also should be found in all car parks and market places

Interior Minister Suleiman Arar, who chaired the meeting, said the HPSC teams should ensure that these decisions are implemented and that they should also remove all farm animals found within the capital's boundaries to areas away from residential districts.

Amman Mayor Isam Ailouni announced that the municipality is forming a special office to ensure that all stores and public places acquire sanitary facilities as a pre-condition for renewing their

Flights had 'never been safer' transportation secretary claims

The U.S. flight system is operating at maximum safety despite the sacking of 12,000 striking air controllers, the government said

Transportation Secretary Drew Lewis said the airways had "never been safer" and denied that luck had prevented an accident.

"Because of the lower traffic

61 French to leave Iran today

PARIS, Aug. 9 (R) - French nationals prevented from leaving Tehran by an Islamic prosecutor last week are expected to be allowed to board a plane at 1230 local time (1400 GMT) tomorrow to return to France. a French presidential spokes-

man said today. A group of 61 will board Iran-Air Flight 735 for Loudon, which will make a special landing at Paris since no direct Paris flights are scheduled from Tehran torporrow.

The French were advised to leave by President Francois Mitterrand after demonstrations against France granting asylum to former Iranian president Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr. But the prosecutor stopped those who tried to leave on the grounds that they lacked

A second group of 75 French nationals are expected to fly on Wednesday, leaving two people at the French embassy in Tehran, but flight times are not yet known, a foreign ministry

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (R) - levels we don't have the con-, before the system was fully gestion and planes are spaced at restored. greater distances," he said in a television interview. "The utmost

> going to cut any corners." Mr. Lewis said supervisors, military personnel and 5.000 non-striking controllers were keeping 75 per cent of the country's daily 14,200 flights in the air.

concern ... is safety. We are not

President Reagan dismissed the strikers after they walked out last Monday in defiance of a ban on strikes by federal workers.

Mr. Lewis said flights probably would be limited to 75 per cent until Sept. 8 and he estimated it He said the public would be

inconvenienced only very slightly and that the economic impact would not be of major significance. Mr. Lewis ruled out any further

negotiations with Robert Poli. president of the Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organisation (PATCO), who suggested more talks yesterday. He said support of the strike by

foreign air controllers had caused some slight disruption in France but the indication was that all U.S. planes were landing and taking off would take six months to 112 years with only minor delays.

Fahd to call off visit to U.S. unless Reagan changes Mideast policy

JEDDAH, Aug. 9 (R) - Saudi Crown Prince Fahd will call off a visit to the United States in October unless Washington guarantees radical changes in its Middle East policy, the Saudi newspaper Ash

Sharq Al Awsat reported today.

The newspaper, which is published in London and Jeddah, quoted Saudi diplomatic sources as saying the guarantees had to include $U.S.\,$ recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) as sole representative of the Palestinians.

The visit would also hinge on recognition of Palestinian rights to a homeland, Israeli withdrawal from Arab territories occupied in 1967 and final congressional approval of the sale of U.S. Advance Warning And Control Systems (AWACS) aircraft to Saudi Arabia, the U.S. diplomatic sources have said Prince Fahd was due to visit the

United States later this year, but there has been no official Saudi confirmation. Crown Prince Fahd in an interview with the official Saudi press

agency on Friday urged the United States to change its Middle East policy radically to include PLO recognition.

The U.S. administration has refused to recognise the PLO, which it regards as a terrorist organisation, unless it in turn recognises Israe!. Saudi Arabia wants to buy five AWACS as part of an arms package that includes advanced equipment for its F-15 fighters, but there is strong opposition to the deal from Israel and its lobby in the U.S.

Arabs hail Saudi peace plan as Israel says 'unacceptable'

The plan which was viewed by

Western diplomats as a possible

process was generally seen by

The United Arab Emirates

just and comprehensive," adding

The official U.A.E. daily Al

Ittihad warned that it was time "to

stop waiting for foreign initiatives

because no solution to the Arab

problem could come from Ameri-

Aam" while praising Prince

Fahd's peace formula warned that

"if the United States did not

respond to the Saudi demand it

will prove that it is the biggest

Arab enemy and it stands behind

The Qatari independent daily

Israel in its aggressive policies.

Qatari English-language news-

The Kuwaiti daily "Al Rai Al

can or any other foreign country."

government-influenced daily Al

Fajr described the blueprint as

that "if recognised, it would con-

stitute an independent basis for

peace in the Middle East."

substitute for the Camp David

Arab states as a step forward.

BEIRUT, Aug. 9 (Agencies) — Several Arab states and the Palestine Liberation Organisation today welcomed Saudi Arabia's Crown Prince Fahd's blueprint for peace in the Middle East while Israel rejected the plan, saying it was nothing new.

Abu Jihad, deputy commander of the Al Assifah forces, a branch of Fatah, the PLO's main group, said while on a visit to Kuwait that he welcomed "as extremely important and positive" Prince Fahd's statement, especially his criticism of U.S. policies in the Middle East.

"In these days, when the United States is supporting the Zionist enemy with all its strength, a strong Arab outcry is needed against the U.S. administration and its schemes," the Palestinian leader added.

Prince Fahd disclosed the eight-point plan to the Saudi News Agency on Friday to coincide with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's visit to the United States for the resumption of the Camp David peace talks and the question of Palestinian autonomy, rejected by most Arab states.

Prince Fahd's peace plan calls for the recognition of Israel's right to "live in peace" in return for an independent Palestinian state.

DM 5 million loan approved by ACC board

AMMAN, Aug. 9 (Petra) — The Agricultural Credit Cor-poration's (ACC's) board chairman has been authorised by the ACC board to sign an agreement with the West German foreign aid agency (KFW) to obtain a DM 5 million loan to finance the corporation's projects in Jordan.

The board also decided to go ahead with negotiations for obtaining a \$10 million loan from the International Fund for Agricultural Development to be relent to farmers in the

The board announced today. that it has approved loans totalling JD 580,000 to 75 farmers in the country. The loans, it said, will be used to finance drilling and operating artesian wells in the northern Badia region, irrigation schemes in the Jordan Valley, projects for promoting animal wealth in addition to two loans for establishing an olive oil press and a nursery for producing saplings and vegetable seeds in the Jordan Valley region. According to the ACC's deputy director, the ACC board has so far this year granted loans to farmers totalling JD 3.25 million.

Zarqa projects allocated funds

ZARQA, Aug. 9 (Petra) - A follow-up committee, authorised to carry our development projects in Zarqa district, today decided to start implementing a number of projects. allocating necessary

Committee chairman Salem Al Qudah said that JD 100,000 will go into the construction of a conference hall at the Zarqa Municipality and a public library on municipality premises along the Zarqa-Mafraq road. The committee has earmarked JD 10,000 for the Ruseifa Municipality. JD 5,000 for each of the Hashemiveh, Sukhneh, and Duliel municipalities and smaller funds to promote sports clubs and social centres in the Zarqa district.

According to Mr. Qudah, who is also the Zarqa district governor. funds have been allocated for opening four health centres in Jabal Faisal, Jabal Al Ruseita, and the districts of Wadi Al Hajar and Janna a in Zarga.

The committee comprising of members of the National Consultative Council in the Zarga district, the Zarqa mayor and the president of the city's chamber of commerce, has received the blueprints and general designs for all projects to be implemented in the Zarga region at a total cost of JD 40 million.

front opposed to the Camp David urity Council or the General agreement between Israel and Egypt, made no comment on the

The independent Lebanese daily An Nahar said Saudi Arabia. the world's largest oil exporting nation, had lost its patience with U.S. policies in the Middle East.

proposed Saudi plan.

In Kuwait, the government influence daily "Al Qabas" said of the Saudi plan "these are words that have expressed the hopes and thoughts of 150 million Arabs and that have drawn a guiding line for joint Arab action that is more coherent and more efficient."

Israelis reject: 'Nothing new'

Israeli newspapers, describing the points as a plan, gave prominence to reports of Prince Fahd's statement put out by the official Saudi Press Agency on Friday.

But Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir told the afternoon daily Yediot Aharonot: "There is nothing new in the plan. Even the implied Saudi willingness to recognise Israel is not new. The plan and all its details are dangerous to Israel. We rejected it in the past and we reject it now.

Prince Fahd had said a settlement could be achieved on the basis of eight principles laid down Al Ravah said Prince Fahd's by the United Nations. These statement "opens a new stage included Israel's withdrawal from towards the building of a new occupied Arab territory, establunified Arab strategy." Another ishment of a Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital and affirpaper the independent Gulf mation of the right of the people of Times, warned the United States the region to live in peace. "These principles which I have

that its interests in the Middle East were subject to danger." if it conmentioned are not of my authorship or initiation but are the resoltinued its support of Israel..." Syria, a member of the hardline utions issued by the United

Assembly," the prince had said. Two prominent leaders of the

opposition Labour Party rejected most of the points mentioned by Prince Fand but welcomed the part which spoke of the right of people of the region to live in

Party leader Shimon Peres told Yediot: "The plan includes one new element -- willingness to reach peace with Israel. The other points, such as a return to 1967 borders, establishment of a Palestinian state and dividing Jerusalem, are old proposals and it is inconceivable that Israel will accept them.

"Dictating preconditions will only block peace." he added. The Saudis should know what Israel can and cannot accept. Their conditions are unac-

ceptable. Former Labour Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin told the paper the plan must be rejected. "But Saudi Arabia's readiness to be involved in efforts to resolve the Arab-Israeli dispute is every positive."

Sadat criticises

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (R) - Egyptian President Anwar Sadat today criticised Saudi Arabia's Middle East peace proposals as lacking any new elements and failing to contain a commitment to share Egypt's hurdens of peace. "Unfortunately. Fahd didn't add anything new. Mr. Sadat said. "My observation is this: It is the cusiest thing for rae to sicin-Cairo and ... y the United States

has to do so and Premier

Reagan okays neutron bombs, draws tough Moscow reaction

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (R) — President Ronald Reagan has ordered the production and stockpiling of neutron warheads. reversing a controversial decision by the Carter administration more than three years ago, officials said

White House spokesman Larry Speakes told reporters that warheads for the Lance battlefield missile and 200-mm howitzer shell would be stockpiled in the United States and not deployed in Europe at present.

The neutron warhead is designed to kill people with intense radiation but cause little damage to buildings. Meanwhile the decision pro-

voked a bitter attack today from the Soviet Union while reaction in Western Europe was muted.

A report from Washington by

the Soviet news agency TASS described the neutron warhead as the "most inhuman type of weapon of mass annihilation," adding that the United States had deliberately ignored a Soviet proposal for mutual renunciation of neutron weapons.

"The step designed to bring the world closer to a nuclear catastrophe is depicted in Washington as the prerogative of the U.S. administration," TASS said. The Soviet Union "cannot

remain an indifferent bystander and will have to respond to the challenge in a manner demanded by the interests of the security of

the Soviet people and their allies," the TASS report continued. TASS accused U.S. strategists

of planning to build up a store of neutron weapons then "wrest consent" from NATO allies to station them in Western Europe. NATO sources in Brussels said

President Reagan's decision had not been the subject of formal negotiations in the alliance.

As long as the warheads were to be stockpiled only in the United States, the decision remained a national issue, and Washington had no obligation to consult its NATO partners, they said.

The U.S. government said yesterday there were no plans at present to deploy the weapons in

West German government spokesman Lothar Ruehl said the decision to produce neutron warheads was purely a matter for the U.S. government. Accordingly, the U.S. gov-

ernment did not consult the Federal (West German) government but informed it after the deci-

The Dutch foreign ministry had no comment as production of the

warheads was an internal U.S. affair, although deployment would be another matter, a spokesman said.

Leading Dutch defence specialists described President Reagan's decision as a worrying move.

"The Americans might well sav the warhead will be stockpiled in the U.S. but it's a short-range weapon designed for use here and not there. We think precisionguided, non-nuclear, anti-tank missiles are a better answer to Soviet tanks." Christian Democratic defence specialist Ton Frinking said.

The Belgian government was informed only yesterday of President Reagan's decision to build and stockpile neutron warheads, Defence Ministry Frank Swaelen

There was no consultation between the two governments on the issue as only decisions concerning other NATO states were subject to prior consultation, he added.

The U.S. is a sovereign state which takes any measures it judges necessary for its defence. That's the case here," Mr. Swaelen said.

30 executed in Iran

ANKARA, Aug. 9 (R) - Iranian authorities today reported 30 more executions in a continuing government crackdown on a wave of violent attacks by left-wing campaigners and drug traffickers.

They were members of the Mujabedeen, Komaleh, Peykar

Nazareth Municipality faces financial crisis

NAZARETH, Aug. 9 (Agencies) - The Nazareth Municipality may be forced to close down unless it receives the funds it is owed for June. Mr. Tawfik Zayyad, mayor of Nazareth, said in a cable to Prime Minister Menachem Begin earlier this week.

salaries. According to municipality officials, the interior ministry has still not transferred the \$3.2 million it owes the municipality's for The municipality's coffers are empty, the officials said. In order to pay its Muslim employees their June salary before the Eid Al Fitt least, which ends the Ramadan fast, it had to borrow the money, in

Nazareth Municipality workers have not yet received their June

dollars, at high interest from insurance companies. The municipality has sent a letter to the Union of Local Authorities, asking it to intervene with the interior ministry on its behalf. The letter warns that unless a solution is found for its financial difficulties, drastic steps will be taken. Two weeks ago the municipality held a one-day strike to protest "footdragging" by the interior ministry.

The official Iranian news agency Pars said 12 people were executed at Tabriz prison on Friday night after being found guilty of armed revolt against the state.

and Fedayeen, all left-wing organisations opposed to the dominance of the country's Islamic rulers. In Isfahan two other leftwingers were put to death for armed sedition and another man

was executed in Kazerun in Fars Province for attacking the town's Islamic court and being a member of the Mujahedeen. Pars said four "traitors" were executed for planting mines for

Iraqi forces inside Iran and attacking revolutionary guard forces. The agency also reported the execution of eight drug smugglers in the prison yard at Tabriz in western Iran and three other

heroin traffickers at Bandar Abbas. More than 400 people have been executed in Iran since former

President Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr was ousted in June.

SETTONAL ESTABLISHED

Telecommunications corporation The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

Invitation to tender No. TCC 1/81 on Mobile Telephone Service Project for the Greater Amman Area.

- A. The Telecommunications Corporation of Jordan invites the submission of tender for the provision of a mobile Telephone System for the Greater Amman Area (on turn key basis) in accordance with the tender documents.
- B. The tender documents consist of 2 volumes as follows:-
- Volume 1: General Conditions of tender and contract
- Volume 2: Technical specifications and scope of work.
- C. Agents can obtain the tender documents from the Telecommunications Corporations Headquarters in Amman for a price of J.D. 160 (not reimburseable) at the following address:-
 - Secretary of Tender Committee **Telecommunications Corporation** Jabal Amman / Third Circle P.O. Box 1689 - Telex 21221 Cable Jortel Amman Amman - Jordan
- D. The latest date for the submission of offers to the Telecommunications Corporation Headquarters in Amman is 11.00 hours Wednesday 4th November, 1981.
- E. Tender proposals should be submitted in three copies, each in closed envelope, sealed with the red wax, and its covers. labeled with the words "Tender No. TCC 1/81 on mobile Telephone System for the Greater Amman Area" each should be clearly marked original, first copy, 2nd
- F. All tenderers will be required to submit Bid Bond in the amount of five percent (5%) of tender price with the proposal (original copy).
- G. Any subsequent amendments will automatically be forwarded to purchasers of tender documents.

Eng. Mohammad Shehid Ismail

WHAT'S GOING ON

- An exhibition of finds from excavations at Jerash and Tell Mazar is on display from 9 a.m. - 1 p.m., at the University of Jordan
- Paintings of Oreintalists and contemporary artists from Islamic countries from the Jordan National Gallery's permanent collection, will be on display at the gallery in Jabal Luweibdeh.
- An exhibition of photographs entitled "Countries and Peoples", at the Soviet Cultural Centre, near Third Circle in Jabal Amman.
- Painting exhibition by Iraqi artist Basem Al Sheikh Jawad, at the Holiday Inn hotel in Amman.

Amman Marriott Hotel



Amman Marriott Hotel is accepting applications

for an individual with extensive high quality merchandising, purchasing and retail display experience.

Fluent written/ spoken English is required to operate shops within our 5 star hotel.

Applicants should apply in person on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Aug. 10, 11 and 12th between the hours of 2:00 p.m. and 5:00 p.m. at the Arab International Hotels Co., opposite the Ministry of Trade and Industry.

> فندف عمان مارىوت

C-in-C receives American team

AMMAN, Aug. 9 (Petra) — The Commander in Chief of the armed forces, Lt. Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, received at his office today members of an American research mission currently visiting Jordan under Mr. Joseph Green. The mission includes Mr. Harold Saunders. the former U.S. assistant Undersecretary of state for Near Eastern and Asian affairs.

Geography centre completes aerial photo surveys

AMMAN, Aug. 9 (Petra) — The Jordan National Geographic Centre (JNGC) has completed aerial photographical surveys of the various regions of Jordan in cooperation with a French specialist team.

The maps which will be produced following the month-long operation, will contribute to the country's development programmes, a JNGC spokesman said.

According to the spokesman, the JNGC will organise three training courses for 80 students with tawjihi certificates (scientific stream) in surveying, aerial photography and draughtsmanship. The courses starting in October are aimed at training staff in producing maps. The spokesman said that the centre will begin accepting applications for the courses on Aug. 15. Trainees will receive theoretical and practical training for 14 to 24 months after which time they will be awarded diplomas.

The JNGC director general, Col. Ra'fat Al Majali left for Switzerland last night to take part in a meeting of international surveyors which starts today at Montraux. Participants will discuss matters connected with surveying and the exchange of expertise.

SECRETARY WANTED

An airline company in Amman requires a secretary who is

fluent in English reading, writing and typing and can use the

Please call: Tel. 36104 or 36105 for an appointment

telex and keep files, with at least three years experience. Interviews will be conducted on Tuesday and Wednesday

AMMAN, Aug. 9 — A five-day seminar on issues relating to working women and population

Jawad Al-Anani. Addressing the opening session, Dr. Anani said the gathering would try to study the relationship between the two vital issues.

The study would be conducted in a scientific way, in order to define the type of impact population growth has on the family," Dr. Anani said in a statement to the Jordan Times.

He hoped that the seminar would also "come out with practical recommendations that could be put into effect in this country."

Dr. Anani also said that working women in Jordan has now receiving more attention than at any time in the past. He cited the examples of the draft Jordanian labour law and the country's election law which gives the woman

The same theme was emphasised by Amman Chamber of Industry Director Ali Dajani, who said the role of woman should be given the chance to grow and embrace all aspects of working

'Though Jordan is considered to have less population than what its productive needs require, the rate of population growth here is one of the highest in the world," said Mr. Shaher Al Majali, the president of the General Federation of Jordanian Trade Unions as he addressed the opening session.

Seminar to discuss women, population

By Mohammad Ayish Special to the Jordan Times

growth phenomenon "has drawn wide attention from population experts" since the world population would reach about 6,500 million by the end of the century. In the case of Jordan, Mr. Majali opened at the Amman Chamber said that the "incongruence betof Industry today under the pat-ronage of Minister of Labour ween the rate of growth of youngsters who are not productive in relations to that of the economy" has caused some problems" as it helped increase the amount of dependency on the part of chil-

dren on their limited-income par-Other speakers at today's opening session included the regional coordinator of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) in Jordan, Dr. Abdul

Majeed Khan. "In the current parlance, population issues stem from

Mr. Majali said the population means and ideals of wellbeing and the right of women to bear children by choice." Dr. Khan said He added that both are concerns of individual knowledge, attitudes and rights. After the opening session, the

participants began their meeting by hearing lectures from rep resentatives of the University of Jordan, the Ministry of Labour and the Ministry of Social Development.

The seminar is the first gather. ing of its kind in Jordan and a jointly organised by the Ministry of Labour, the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the United Nations Fund in Population Activities (UNFPAL

During the five-day meeting the participants, who represen the private and public sectors, wil two things: Concern about the hear lectures on topics related to individual family in respect to its population and women in lorden

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

Students exhibit photos at Yarmouk

IRBID, Aug. 9 (Petra) — The president of Yarmouk University, Dr. Adnan Badran, opened at the university gallery today the first photographic exhibition by university students. On display for several days is a collection of photographs depicting Jordan's natural scenery. The opening ceremony was attended by a number of university officials.

Ministry to accept pilgrimage applications

AMMAN, Aug. 9 (Petra) — The Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs today began accepting applications from citizens travelling to Saudi Arabia to perform this year's Mecca pilgrimage. Applications are being received during office hours only, a ministry statement said.

Highlands project evaluated

AMMAN, Aug. 9 (Petra) — Undersecretary of the Ministry of Agriculture, Dr. Salim Al Lawzi, today presided over a meeting of the department heads and directors of the ministry's projects included in the overall "highlands" project. The meeting discussed affairs relating to a forthcoming visit by a team from the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), which came here to evaluate the national project to develop the highlands. The meeting also discussed the possibility of renewing an agreement on the project for another three years.

Inba to have municipal council

IRBID, Aug. 9 (Petra) — Minister of Municipal and Rural Affais and the Environment Hassan Al Momani today decided to establi a municipal council at Inha in the Irbid Governorate. A provisional municipal council will be chosen for the town.

JORDAN TELEVISION

. Koran

.. Cartoons

News in Arabic

Documentary

News in English

Rockford Files

. Comedy

. Children's programme

CHANNEL 3

8:00

8:30

10:15

6:20	
6:25	Programme preview
7:40	Local programm
8:00	News in Arabi
8:30	Arabic serie
9:30	Sport
10:15	Local programm
11:00	News in Arabi
CHANNE	L 6
6:00	French programm
7:00	News in French
	MT ! TI-L

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz AM & 99 MHz
FM
7:00 Sign on
7:01 Morning Show
7:30 News Bulletin
7:40 Morning Show
10:00 News Headlines
10:03 Morning Show 10:30 30 minute Theatre
10:30 30 minute Theatre
11:00 Sign of
12:00 News Headlines
12:03 Pop Session
13:00 News Summary
13:03 Pop Session 14:00 News Bulletin
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Instrumentals 14:30 30 minute Theatre
14:30 30 minute Theatre
15:00 Concert Hou
16:00 News Summary
16:03Instrumental:
16:30 Old Favourites
17:90 Country Music
17:30 Pop Session
18:00 News Summary
18:03 Men from the Ministry
18:30 Sports Round-up
19:00 . News Desk (News bulleting
Press review, News Reports
19:30 Musk
20:30 Evening Show
21:00 News Summary
21:03 Evening Show
, 21:57 News Headline
. 22:00 Close down

BBC WORLD SERVICE 630, 720, 1413 KHz

04:00 Newsdesk 04:30 Washington
Square 64:45 Notes from an
Observer 04:50 Book Choice 04:55
Reflections 05:00 World News; 24
Hours: News Summary 05:30 Pee-
bles' Choice 05:45 New Britons
bles' Choice 05:45 New Britons 06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Talking
About Music 07:00 World News:
24 Hours: News Summary 07:30
Country Style 97:45 Short Story
08:00 World News 08:10 Reflec-
tions 08:15 Music from Scotland
08:30 In Dememberson of Thing
08:30 In Remembrance of Thing Past 09:00 World News; British
rast ustuu world news; Dritisi
Press Review 09:15 News from ar
Observer 09:20 Goods Books 9:35
Interlude 09:40 Look Ahead 09:45
The Madrigal 10:15 New Britons
10:30 Clayton's Amusement
Arcade 11:00 World News; News
about Britain 11:15 One in Ter
11:30 Lord Peter Wimsey; The
Nine Tailors 12:00 Radio Newsree
12:15 Brain of Britain 1981 12:45
Sports Round-up 13:00 Work
News; 24 Hours; News Summary
13:30 Country Style 13:45 Berlin
Well 1915 Good Pools 14-36
Wall 14:15 Good Books 14:30
Rock Salad 14:45 Country Style
15:00 Radio Newsreel 15:15 Out-
look 16:00 World News; Com-
mentary 16:15 In Remembrance of
Things Past 16:45 The World
Today 17:00 World News 17:10 Paperback Choice: Adventures
Paperback Choice: Adventures
17:35 Book Choice 17:45 Sports
Roundup 18:00 World News; News
about Britain 18:15 Radio News
· and 10.28 The Green Delied of
reel 18:30 The Story Behind the
Song 19:00 Outlook; News Sum-
mary; Stock Market Report 19:43
Look Ahead 19:45 Peebles' Choice
20:00 World News: 24 Hours
News Summary 20:30 Sports
News Summary 20:30 Sports International 21:00 Network U.K.
21:15 Europa 21:30 Rock Salad
20-00 Maria Maria 20-10 Tel
22:90 World News 22:10 The

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22:30 Financial News 22:40 Reflec-

tions 22:45 Sports Roundup 23:00

World News: Commentary 23:15

Washington Square 23:30 Lifelines

GMT	 		
		t Show:	86:30
		feature	
		17:00	
		ovinion.	

reports, opinion, analyses. 19:30 VOA Magazine: Americana, science, culture, letters. 20:00 Special English; news 20:15 Music USA (Jazz) 21:00 VOA World Report 22:00 News, Correspondents' reports, background features,

AMMAN AIRPORT
ARRIVALS
7:40 Cairo (EA
8:45 Čain
8:55 Aqab
9:20 Damascu
9:30 Jedda
9:40 Kuwai 9:45 Muscat, Duba
9:45 Muscat, Duba
9:50 Doha, Bahrai
9:55 Beiru 10:00 Dhahra
10:05 Abu Dhah
11:40 Cairo (EA
13:35 Larusc
14:25Moscow (SU
14:25 Moscow (SU 15:20 Belgrade (YU
15:30 Kuwait (KI
15:35 Jeddah, Medina (SV
16:00 Tripoli, Bengha:
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17:00 Bangko
17:15 New York, Amsterday
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18:00 London
17:55
19:45 Paris (AF 20:00 Beirut (MEA
20:00 Beirut (MEA
23:40 Cairo (EA
23:55 Baghda
01:00 Cair
DEPARTURES:
03:30Cain
05:45 Frankfurt (LH

World Today 22:25 Book Choice

VOICE OF AMERICA		
MT		
30 The Breakfas	st Show: 96:30	
ews, Pop music, ners' questions.	17:00 News	

yses, 17:30 Dateline 18:0 Special English: news, feature "The Leav-ing Earth" 18:30 Country Music USA 19:00 News Roundup; media comments, analyses.

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ARRIVALS
7:40 Cairo (EA
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8:55 Aqaba
9:20 Damascus
9:30 Jeddal
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9:45 Muscat, Duba
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9:55 Beiru
10:00 Dhahrar
10:05 Abu Dhab
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13:35 Larnaca
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DEPARTURES:

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7:00	Damascus
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8:55	Cairo (ÉA)
9:00	Rome (LA)
9:25	Beirut (MEA)
0:30	Larnaca
1:00	New York, Amsterdam
1:10	Athens
1:30	
1:45	Geneva, Brussels
2:00	London
2:15	Madrid
2:20	Frankfurt
2-26	Geneva Zurich (SD)

.... Cairo (EA) Moscow (SU) 15:25 Kuwait (KAC) 16:35 Medina, Jeddah (SV) 16:35 Benghazi, Tripoli (LN) 19:00 Kuwait 19:20 Dhahran 19:30 .. Jeddah . Baghdad 20:00 20:30 Cairo (EA) Abu Dhabi, Dubai 21:15 ... Cairo (EA)

EMERGENCIES

DOCTORS:
Zarqa:
Irbid:
PHARMACIES: 36730 Amman: 36730 Jacob 44945 Al Jihad 71547 Nairoukh 23672
Zarqa: ()
Irbid:
TAXIS: Al Khayyam
:

Cairo
Damascus
Aqaba
Cairo (EA)
Rome (LA)
i Beirut (MEA)
Lamaca
New York, Amsterdam
Athens
Geneva, Brussels
London
Madrid
Frankfurt
General Zurick (CD)

CULTURAL CENTRES

British Council	36147-4
French Cultural Centre	3700
Goethe Institute	
Soviet Cultural Centre	
Spanish Cultural Centre	
Turkish Cultural Centre	
Haya Arts Centre	
Al Hussein Youth City	
Y.W.C.A	
Y.W.M.A.	
Amman Municipal Library	
[[siverity of lorden	I ibran
University of Jordan	24364

American Centre

SERVICE CLUBS

between 9 and 10 a.m.

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m. Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1.30

Rotary Club. Meetings every Thursday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m. Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Yearround, Tel. 23316

Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons. musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. closed Tues-days. Tel. 37169 Jordan Archaeological Museum:

Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed on Tuesdays. Jordan National Gallery: Contains

a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabal Luweibdeh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. -6.00 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays. Tel. 30128

PRAYER TIMES

FajrSunrise	3:17
Sunrise	4:55
Dhuhr	
'Ast	3:25
Maghreb	
'Icha	7-59

LOCAL **EXCHANGE**

RATES

Saudi riyal Lebanese pound Syrian pound 54.8/56 722.7/730.5 Iraqi dinar .. 1120/1121.8 Kuwaiti dinar . Egyptian pound 386.1/392.7 Qatari riyal UAE dirham 977.6/982.7 Omani riyal . U.S. dollar 342/344 U.K. sterling ... 616.4/616.7 W. German mark 134.8/135.6 Swiss franc 156.4/157.3 Italian lire (for every 100) ... 56.1/56.4 Dutch guilder 121.4/123.3 64/64.4 Swedish crown Belgium franc . 82.1/82.8

(for every 100) 145.9/146.6

Japanese ven

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

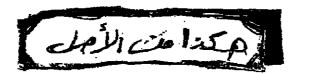
Ambulance (government)	7
Civil Defence rescue	01
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency)	563
Municipal water service (emergency)	371
Police headquarters	35
Naideh roving patrol rescue police. (Ens	zlish spo
24 hours a day for emergency	21111, 3
Airport information (ALIA)	92205/9
Jordan Television	,
Radio Jordan	74
Firstaid, fire, police	
Fire headquarters	2
Cablegram or telegram	
Telephone:	<u> </u>
Information	
Jordan and Middle East trunk calls	

Telephone maintenance and repair service

270

MARKET PRICES

Tomatoes	40	Grape leaves
Eggplant110	70	Bananas
Potatoes (imported)140	100	Apples (African, Jar
Marrow (small) 110	70	Apples (American,
Marrow (large) 60	40	Apples (American,
Cucumber (small) 100	70	
		Apples (Double Rec
Cucumber (large)60	40	Apples (Starken)
Faqqous80	50 .	Mclous
Peas 100	80	Water Melons
Okra (Green) 120	70	Plums (Red)
Okra (Rėd) 120	70	- 1-1-1- (140-) 1-221NO
Muloukhiyah60	40	Piums (Yellow)
Hot Green Pepper120	80	Apricos
Cabbage90	70	Cherries
Onions (dry)	80	Lemons
Garlic 500	400	Oranges (Valencia, V
Carrots 130	90	Oranges (Waxed)
Potatoes (local) 120	80	Grapefruit
•		- 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1



مكذا من الأمل

Mohammad Ayish ial to the Jordan Times

N — When a passenger shed at Doha airport in t was the pilot's negligence veather forecast handed to y the Meteorological ment that led to the dis-

ast winter, the Public Secirectorate attributed most ccidents to the drivers' towards weather forecasts over the radio.

ne other hand, the story is ve in our minds of the an woman who sued the neteorological centre in lyania because the centre rroneous" weather reports couraged her fisher huso embark on a trip. The d had never known that the ald be so rough that his wife never see him again.

forecast has up to 85 per curacy, which is the same as leveloped countries," says Abandah, director general Jordan Meteorological

ment. He adds that it is impossible to give a 100 int accurate prediction, "we are dealing with the here, in which thousands ors, including the topog-ind geography of the area,

corologists admit the ection of their predictions tain degree; but they conieir work undaunted. "The World Meteorological sation and scientists conto study and carry out d research about the here and its behaviour," bandah told the Jordan

process of improvement is , he said; and the computer used in forecasting, but s a time-saver -- it has ; to do with the nature of

Jordan Meteorological ment has no computerised ent, but it heavily relies on ition from weather satel-

have seven synoptic r stations in the East Bank lan, and they function 24 a day," Mr. Abandah ed. These stations, he said, ated in Amman, Ma'an, 5. Irbid. Aqaba and Ras Ajloun. The term "synopdicates that each station n overall picture of conin its area.

e stations are part of network which comprises 0,000 stations scattered all re planet to detect and t, as well as to receive, info n about weather con-

ne Jordan Meteorological ment, weather inforis received via 20 teleconnected with orbiting Most of the information fanian weather stations is about conditions in the ading from the Atlantic India, and from northern

ase of statellites in weather ts is a major advancement , according to Dr. Aban-All operations," he said, ne by qualified forecasters ve university degrees (usuphysics), as well as two .f training in weather fore-

Complicated steps

need for highly-trained al staff at the Meteorologpartment is underscored by nplicated process of pres. Dr. Abandah described of regular steps in the profirst we make observations surface and atmospheric r conditions, which is done ame time by all global stathe world once every three or surface observation and every twelve hours for theric observation." second step is collection of

and atmospheric inforfrom a large area extendor three continents rans. The next step is to plot a received on special charts ps, using a special interil code. The charts will then dysed by drawing isobars, as of pressure centres (low th), fronts and air masses. analysis is repeated after ours, and the movement of essure systems, air masses ints measured. Mathematuations, methods and rules casting are then applied to t weather conditions at any vithin the area of activity. r formulating the forecasts; teorological teams evaluate on a daily basis to undermore deeply the behaviour weather.

ther forecasts carried over Jio, TV as and local newsare a minor part of the ies and services of the prological Department, ling to Dr. Abandah. He ned that for each aeroplane his department prepares a weather forecast which es predictions about speed. nurseries," Dr. Abandah said.

A watchful eye on the weather





Satellite photos of the Middle East on a clear day (left) and with approaching cloud cover (right - courtesy of Meteorology Department)

and direction of winds, temperatures, unusual weather phenomena and condition at the airport of destination.

The aviation weather forecast mportant for safety and economy." Dr. Abandah said.

On safety, he cited the example of the Jordanian jet that crashed at Doha airport in 1978, saying that the pilot paid little attention to the forecast he received before he

satellite pictures that can be Abandah said. d at any time. Such and low pressure zones, and the

direction they are moving. "When we detect a front head-

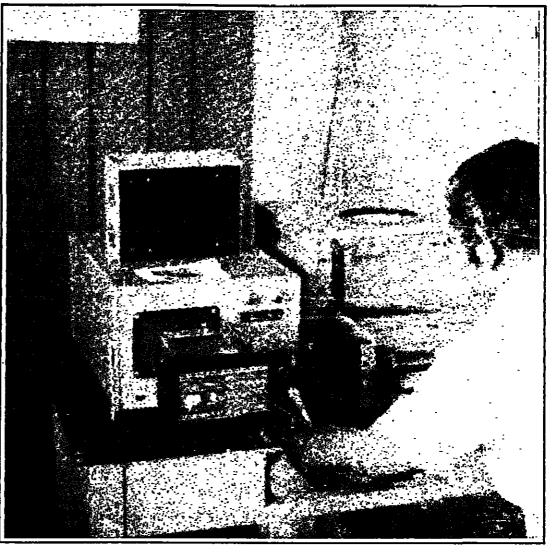
Forecasting chart used by the Meteorology Department

Weather reports come to the its course and can determine its lished in Amman after the with-Meteorological Department in speed by finding out how many written from - through tele- nautical miles it has travelled over printers -- and also in the form of a certain period of time." Dr.

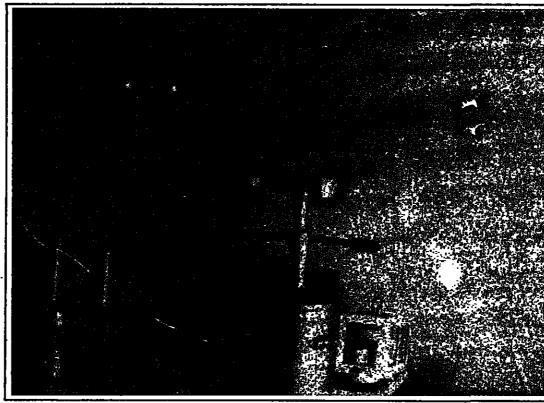
The Jordan photos show the location of fronts Department was established as an office near the Jerusalem airport in 1952 as a weather forecasting office, as part of the Civil Aviation ing for our area from the Department. In 1956, a national Mediterrenean, we usually check meteorological office was estab-

drawal of the British meteorological office from Jordan. Before that the British Royal Air Force bore all responsibility for weather

In 1967, the meteorological office was transformed into a department of the Ministry of Transport. Until that time, its functions had been confined to civil aviation.



Equipment for receiving satellite photos by radio (above) and gauging wind speed (below -- photos by





took off.

Dr. Abandah said that each air crew is required to receive a folder containing a chart of the area covered by the flight, and weather conditions there. Pilots have to sign the chart and leave a copy with the Meteorological Department.

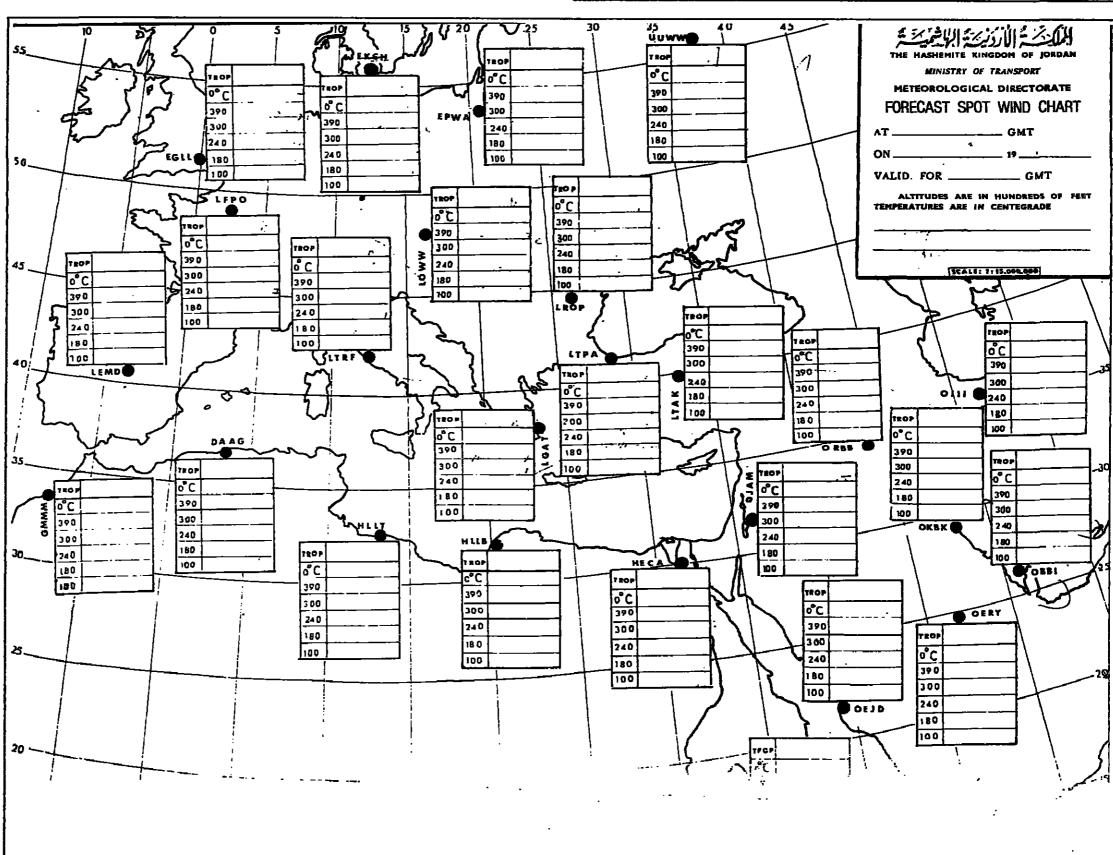
As to economy, Dr. Abandah said that the route forecast supplied to each plane will require the pilot to travel at a certain speed and altitude so that fuel can be saved. He said that a flight from Amman to New York generally needs 20 tonnes of fuel; but the amount can be lessened if the pilot travels at a certain speed and altitude in certain weather conditions.

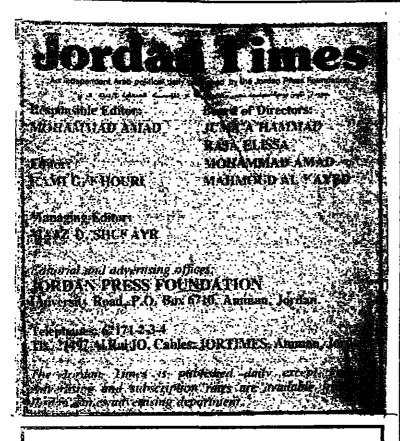
"The saved amount could be un to two tonnes in a two-way flight, which makes it worth abiding by the guidelines," he pointed out.

Agrometrology

Agriculture is another focus of the department's activities. "Agrometrology stations" are located in the Jordan Valley, Shobak, Rubbeh and Irbid. Dr. Abandah said that those stations concentrate on the weather's effect on plant growth, due to factors such as duration of sunshine, soft temperature and evaporation. The stations conduct agricultural experiments, both in greenhouses and in the open, to find any relationship between the rate of growth and plant diseases on the one hand, and weather conditions on the other.

The Meteorological Department also has 20 climatology posts all over Jordan, which collect data twice a day. There are also 300 rainfall gauging stations. "All of them are operated on a voluntary basis by schools, police stations or





Sensible and timely

THE E!GHT-POINT peace plan offered by Saudi Arabia to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict should be studied carefully, because it contains important elements that will have to be a central part of any process of Arab-Israeli reconciliation and peace. The essential factor in the Saudi proposal is the principle of reciprocal recognition by Israel, the Palestinians and the Arab World. The Saudi plan is for a two-state solution to the Palestine issue — an Israeli state and a Palestinian state, living alongside each other in peace, and within internationally recognised borders.

It is a significant step for the Saudi Arabians to make their proposal in public at this time, given the anti-Saudi attitude being taken among some American quarters opposed to the sale of the American AWACS planes to the Riyadh government. Saudi Arabia has now gone on record more clearly than ever before that it is behind a two-state solution based on United Nations resolutions. It is inconceivable that such a proposal would be made without the clear support of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, and therefore the Saudi blueprint for peace takes on added significance.

The required element now if is for the Arab World to put some muscle into its ideas for peace. This is a reasonable plan based on acceptable principles. It should be actively pushed by using all the resources at our disposal. It is more noble to make peace than to make war, and this is a proposal for peace that is sensible and timely.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I: In his statements yesterday, Crown Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia clearly and frankly defined the minimum limits with which a real peace can be achieved -- a peace which guarantees the regaining of the usurped lands and rights of the Palestinian people, and secures the dignity of the Arab nation.

The significance of these statements rests in the fact that they are made amid a new ferocious onslaught being unleashed by the Camp David partners in order to divert the attention of the area's peoples from the Zionist menace and direct this attention to a Soviet menace which does not exist except in the minds of the planners of the Zionist and American strategy.

The Saudi crown prince defined the bases of the acceptable settlement, and he was expressing the views of the Arab peoples and leaders who addressed all American administrations about the bases of such a settlement, as well as all those concerned with the future of the area and the future of world peace.

Thus it is necessary to make a reminder again that the Arabs' relations with the United States and with the world are not suffering from a lack of understanding of what the Arabs want, but are suffering from a lack of preparedness by Washington and its allies to respond to the voice of justice as well as persistence to continually support the enemies of the Arab nation and the usurpers of its lands and rights.

This simply means that Washington does not care to what the Arabs say, as long as words are their only means to address the world, and as long as they continue to search through words for prace and justice.

This also means that the Arabs have no way to prompt the United States to change its stand, which is hostile to the simplest Arab rights, except if the echo of the words is coupled with serious work and capable conduct to steer events in the direction which leads to the achievement of these rights.

Saudi Arabia and the Arab Gulf states, in view of their resources, are certainly capable of addressing Washington and all the enemies of the Arab nation in the only language they understand — the language of threatening their economic, oil and

While we praise the frankness, clarity and constructive spirit characterising the statements of the Saudi crown prince, we must affirm in the same frankness, clarity and spirit that what is required to confront the Zionist arrogance and the American obstinacy, as well to confront all the dangers represented in the suspect Camp David deal, is a serious collective Arab action through the use of all weapons, foremost of which is the oil weapon. This is necessary to force Washington and its allies to see the basic facts in the area as they are, and not as the Camp David partners see them.

AL DUSTOUR: The statements of former Iranian President Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr published by the newspaper Al Kifah Al Arabi, the day before yesterday, reveal the nature of the Iranian regime in the Khomeini era, and reveal the nature of the possible dangers threatening Iran and the Iranian peoples in terms of their existence, beliefs and future.

Revolutions are like fires which first devour everything in their way, and then would devour itself if it does not find anything else to devour. Thus the Iranian revolution have begun first to devour the Iranian people who demonstrated by the millions in its support, who received Khomeini by the millions and who gave sacrifices that are rare in history.

Although the news of the executions aroused the pity of those who were following up the news in this tortured Muslim country, Bani-Sadr's revelations indicate that what is taking place in Iran is a carnage arousing the pity of even those with the cruellest hearts.

When Iran turns to Israel to get arms to fight another Muslim

country, and then sheds the crocodile's tears on Islam, then it has

no right to do so.



DE FACTONOMICS

Population policy for Jordan

Part 4

By T.A. Jaber

MY CALL for a larger population size in Jordan attracted the attention and interest of many people over the last two weeks. It opened up the subject for discussion and debate, which is one of the objectives of writing this series. I feel it significant to underline, at this point, the following three observations:

(1) Favouring larger population in Jordan does not mean that I am proposing this policy for every country in the world. Needless to say that Egypt, India or the Philippines have passed the optimal size of their population, and I am ready to join opinions in favour of population control in these and other countries with similar positions. In fact, a population policy has to be tailored specifically for each country in accordance with its socio-economic situation. Accordingly, my proposition is, as it was stated, confined to Jordan. I neither claim nor recommend its wider acrossthe-board application, knowing that population explosion is not merely a slogan. The world population is expected to reach 10.5 billion by the year 2110.

(2) The main argument against my proposition is the economic burden, and the pressure on utilised resources, which a larger population implies. Meeting the basic needs of the people is economically costly but socially imperative. The argument goes that if we find it difficult to meet the basic needs of the present population, how are we going to cater for a larger population?

This is an apparently solid argument. However, it reflects to a certain extent the imbalanced character of our development. Financially, we are capable of assuring an acceptable level of services for every citizen. However, priority-setting in our development planning has been biased towards physical and large projects rather than the small-scale requirements of local communities that have increased year after year. Don't forget also that we cater in one way or another for the social services of the foreign community of workers. (3) Talking about a larger size

of population, or a higher rate of population increase, does not in itself provide the clear-cut answer for decision-makers. Which rate of increase is considered satisfactory or high enough? Jordan's population has increased over the last two decades by 3.8 per cent annually. The world average rate of population increase is 1.9 per cent, while that of develop-

results shows that some of

them met with success, others

ing countries is about double this rate. There are countries, mainly in Africa, with higher rate of population increase than in Jordan.

The natural rates of population growth in Kuwait. Syria, Iraq, Bahrain and Lebanon are 4.2, 3.7, 3.3, 3.1 and 2.8% per annum respectively. Thus, a second policy element is to agree on a rate of population growth which in turn leads to derivative policies and measures. I venture to proceed here and recommend maintaining the present rate for the coming two decades. This is quite modest when compared with policies of Iraq where policy-makers have subsidised largerfamilies on the grounds that Iraq is underpopulated. In Israel, due to colonialist and racist considerations, Jewish immigrants are induced to flow to Israel from all-over the world.

In Jordan, I do not propose to subsidise larger families. But I do object to official policies leading to population control that is, if there are any. Moreover, the social infrastructure should be expanded to satisfy the needs of not only the natural increase of population but also of the possible Jordanian returnees and their families presently residing at the Guif.

Next week, I shall outline briefly other elements of the population policy for Jordan.

Israel's dilemma: Zionism or a normal state

Editor's note: The above is the text of a lecture given by Minister of Information Adnan Abu Odeh, in Amman recently.

people who had lived in their land for hundreds or thousands of years during which they spoke a single language. Nor was it established by the majority of the people in the country of its creation, for these were, in 1948, Palestinian Arabs. Israel was conceived by European Jews and established in Palestine, in Asia, to be a homeland for individuals or groups coming from many tural backgrounds. All that united them was their common religion. Most Israelis, in their accounts of Zionist history, attempt to obscure this background. Israeli writers promote the idea that the 1948 war was against the Arabs as a war of liberation, in which Israel had won the right to selfdetermination. Strong efforts are made by Zionist historians to present the Jewish minority that lived in Palestine at the beginning of this century as having constituted the nucleus of a people who then simply expanded under the British Mandate to the point where they could establish a state.

ISRAEL was not created by a

know it, was dictated in fact by constant efforts to achieve three objectives: first, the psychological mobilisation of Jews, wherever they lived, and especially in Europe, in support of the projected nationstate, by the use of religion and fear of persecution as basic themes. Jews were made to feel that they were aliens in the countries they lived in, so that they would take the decision to uproot themselves from their cultural environment and their homelands and go to Israel as immigrants. Second, the securing of land and work for these immigrants through collective efforts: this was the reason for the establishment of the World Zionist Organisation, the Jewish Agency, the Jewish National Fund, and other political and financial institutions. Third, the uprooting of the original population, the Palestinian Arabs, from

Zionist settlement, as we

Zionist institutions

The Arab World rejected. the State of Israel, established in 1948, and war was fought. The State of Israel, however, became a member of the United Nations, with the same rights and obligations as the other member states. In Israel itself, state institutions were set up and the military terrorist organisations were dissolved and replaced by the army. The first Knesset was elected andthe first parliamentary government was formed. But behind the familiar facade of statehood. Israel retained a number of institutions that had been established by the Zionist

movement in the period before the building of the state, e.g., the Jewish Agency, the Settlement Department and the Jewish National Fund, which had close links with the earlier settler movement.

Thus, Israel had two sets of

institutions, those of the state, and parallel with them, those of the Zionist movement. Even the political parties in Israel made a point of retaining their own settlement departments. ishment of the State of Israel did not put an end to the Zionist movement's institutions. On the contrary, the government allotted a ministerial portfolio to absorption, thereby proving that the state was still operating in contormity with the principles of the Zionist movement. It was understood, however, that these settlement institutions would operate within the boundaries established in the 1948 war. The Israeli government called for permanent peace with its Arab neighbours, who persisted in rejecting her. Nasserism was anathema to Israel. There started to grow in the consciousness of the Israeli people the seeds of Israeli nationalism, as a natural and viable alternative to the Zionist idea with its expansionist tendencies and its emotional content. The question was, basically, whether Israel was to be the expression of grand national. ambitions, i.e., a country whose destiny was subordinated to the original plans of Zionism, or whether it should regard itself as a state in the Middle East, whose principal purpose was to seek accommodation with other states and achieve a normal existence. Then came the 1967 war in

ary victory that astonished her as much as it astonished her enemies. The war likewise served to win her the admiration of her friends and sympathisers. But the outcome of the war was not the only surprise. The Arabs accepted U.N. Resolution 242, implicitly recognising Israel, and the world wished for peace between the Arabs and Israel, in this area which is strategically and economically important because of its oil reserves. All were surprised to find that, instead of exploiting its military victory to obtain the peace it claimed to have been seeking for two decades, Israel was now dragging its feet, procrastinating and impeding the peace efforts being made under the auspices of the United Nations. The international community was also surprised to see the dormant aspirations of settler Zionism breaking out afresh, and Israel transformed

into a broad base from which

which Israel won a rapid milit-

settlers fan out in all directions, northward to the Golan, eastward into the West Bank, and southward into the Gaza Strip and Sinai. The seeds of Israeli nationalism, which had started to germinate and flourish on the eve of the June War, went into hibernation in the sands of Sinai, the soil of the Jordan Valley and the summits of the Golan. This was revealed in statements like the one made by Yehuda Harel, one of the settler leaders in the Golan Heights, when he was interviewed by the New York Times correspondent in August 1975: Israel is a country without

frontiers. Our frontiers will be where we settle." Territorial aims One manifestation of the change that has taken place in Israeli thinking was the renewal of the settlement movement in the occupied territories. Istead of setting peace with her neighbours in the forefront of its priorities, Israel chose territorial expansion. If we recall that Israel's seizure of land had, from the start, been one of the principal causes of its conflict with the Arabs, we realised that in taking this step it had decided once more to risk provoking the hostility of its neighbours through expansion. It had chosen to follow the course of the Zionist movement, rather than acting in accordance with the requirements and interests of the state on the basis of international law and the rules goveming international relations. This situation remained unchanged until the outbreak of the 1973 war. Regardless of its military results, which Arabs and Israelis appraise differently, this was had one important and unexpected result: it made the Israeli people aware of the yetunexploited Arab capacities. Today there are two tendencies in Israel: the Zionist idea of Israel as an organic body with expanding frontiers; and the second, that sees Israel as a national home which does not need expanded frontiers so much as recognition, as a prelude to co-existence with the wider environment. These conflicting trends can be found in most Israelis, even those who

Zionist idea. Conflicting trends

come down on the side of the

In its annitigated form, the Zionist trend is characterised by emotionalism, impulsiveness and aggressiveness. It denies the existence of the people of Palestine, and believes that the population of the occupied territories must be dispersed and absorbed in the other Arab countries. It manoeuvers to gain time to create a fait accompli, and to exploit the land and natural resources of which it has already taken possession. It believes in force and in the effectiveness of military

superiority to prevent any increase in Arab strength. It favours pre-emptive war. It also exerts every kind of economic and psychological pressure on the Palestinian Arabs under its rule, with a view to fragmenting their national cohesion. The advocates of this trend believe that Israel's policy of force and her military superiority will one day oblige the Arabs to accept her on her own terms, and that in the meantime Israel should expand over as large an area as possible. The second trend, on the

other hand, acknowledges the existence of the Palestinian people and their right to establish an independent state or national entity. It sees the settlements in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip as a curse rather than a blessing, because they impede efforts to achieve peace and render it more difficult to attain. It argues that these make Israel a garrison constantly in danger of attack. with doubtful prospects of being able to hold out, because in the long run time is on the side of the Arabs. It believes that Israel can survive only if she can do away with her image as an alien body in the area an image that is intensified the more Israel provokes her neighbours and makes them feel that it endangers their very existence. It insists that Israel must withdraw from the territories it occupied in the June War, and allow the Palestinian people to decide their own future in their bomeland. This alone will assure Israel's survival as a national state for the Jews. The people who follow this trend of thought maintain that Israel must accomplish these aims soon, before bitterness and hostility reach such a pitch that rapprochment becomes no longer possible, and that failure to do so would be a betrayal of the original objective of Zionism, namely, the establishment of a national home, not a fortress under perpetual siege.

Kind of settlement As we have seen, these two

trends reflect a division in the consciousness of the Israeli people that transcends the limits of political parties and blocs. They are differing concepts of how survival is to be ensured, not of a political or economic programme. The Zionists are not the first settlers in history, nor is Palestine the first land to be subjected to colonial settlement, Nor, indeed, is this the first time that Palestine has been subjected to such settlement. The Phoenicians settled North Africa in ancient times, the Crusaders settled the coast of Syria and Palestine, as well as part of Egypt and Jordan in the Middle Ages, and the Euro-peaus settled North America, Australia and many parts of Africa. A study of these patterns of settlement and their

with disappointment and failure. For example, the Crusader pattern of settlement failed. while the European pattern succeeded in North American and Australia, though it failed in Africa. It may well be that the peace agreement which was concluded in London, under the auspieces of the British government, to solve the problem of Rhodesia, marks the beginning of the end of another chapter in the history of European settlement in Africa. Before that, the French had had to give up Algeria, and the Portuguese left Angola and Mozambique. Why does one settlement succeed and another fail? An analysis of the patterns of success and failure enables us to distinguish a number of factors that govern the destiny of settlement movements. The numerical ratio between the settlers and the indigenous population is one constant factor; there is also a series of variable factors.

such as military or technolog-

ical superiority, political rela-

tions, links with world powers,

or common interests with such powers. Before trying to apply these criteria to successful and unsuccessful settlements, I want to make clear that by "constant factor" I mean the one that continues to operate against one party, without being liable to change, and by "variable factors" those that are not necessarily restricted to one party to the exclusion of the other. If, for example, settlers enjoy military, technological or economic superiority over their opponents, that does not mean that this superiority is necessarily permanent; for the other party may progress in one of these fields and turn the variable factor to its side of the conflict. Settlement, in its profoundest sense, is the uprooting of the indigeneous population and its replacement by foreign settlers. Such an operation, by its very nature, cannot be achieved without severe tensions culminating in a bloody conflict, and the more firmly rooted the culture of the natives, and the stronger their sense of identity, the longer will the conflict last and the more elusive its resolution. If we take the American case as successful pattern of European settlement, we find that the

Europeans had no difficulty in

building a bridgehead in North

America, thanks to the var-

iable factor of their technolog-

ical superiority over the.

Indians. As a result, Europeans

poured into America, until in a

relatively short time they

achieved numerical superiority

over their opponents. An

example of an unsuccessful

European settlement is that of

the Crusaders in Syria and

Egypt. The reason for the pre-

liminary success achieved by

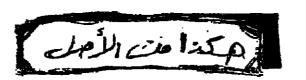
the Crusaders was the variable factor of their military superiority over the local Muslim population. Once the region was united under the leadership of Saladin, it was certain that the Muslims would win the final victory, because the constant factor was turned in favour of the original population, with its distinctive civilisation and superior numbers.

But which of these patterns applies to the present situation in Israel? Can Israel last and survive, in conformity with the European pattern in America, or is she doomed to failure, as happened to the Crusader kingdom in the same area which Israel is trying to claim in the twentieth century? Israel has succeeded so far, thanks to the variable factors of military, scientific, and technological superiority and its close links with a world power, the United States. On the other hand, Ben-Gurion himself pointed out the constant factor, namely the overwhelming demographic superiority of the Arabs. Should Israel's policy of annexation and the denial of Palestenian rights be continued, a Crusader, rather than an American, outcome seems more likely.

In conclusion

As I see it, the peace agreement with Egypt was an expression of the trend in Israel placing the preservation of the state in the Middle East above ideological considerations. especially as it involved the dismantling of the settlements in Sinai. On the other hand, insistence on a unified Israeli Jerusalem and on Begin's socalled "autonomy" plan for the Palestinians is a clear expression of the persistence of the Zionist trend. In basing its proposed solution of the Palestine problem on a partial withdrawal from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, and the restoration of the Palestinian people's links with Jordan, the Israeli Labour Party is trying lo achieve a compromise between the rationale of the state, which is prepared to recognise that the Palestinian people exist and have their own land, and the Zionist ideology, which cannot accept the Palestinian people's full right to selfdetermination, and seeks to establish new settlements on the West Bank and Gaza.

At present, the emotional trend of the Zionist movement still prevails over the more rational attachment to the survival of the state. Is there any hope of the rational trend growing and expanding? Could it become the basis for a pros. ramme of a broad-based Israeli political party? And if this happens, what will be the attitude of the Palestinians. and of other Arabs, who have on more than one occasion hinted that they are prepared to have dealings with the state, but not with the movement?



11(*

م كذا من الأمل

sh expert to explain theories of early learning tonight

3ringing up babies on books

Meg Abu Hamdan al to the Jordan Times

N, Aug. 9 — Rajar ~ ctive and five months old rapt in attention and I in his father's arm while never leave the pages of ourite book his father is to him.

times he squirms, or vith a crooked smile, at a intonation or well-: ered picture: often he um the pages. At the end ory he reaches out to push k into his eager mouth. has been read to since the was born, and stories cand his attention for up to 30 quiet him when he's d stimulate him when be's

It's remarkably impressive behaviour, and lends great force to Prof. David Doake's lecture, to be given Monday night at the British Council, about the research he and others have undertaken showing that children can learn to read and write - at the same time as they learn to talk.

This theory is in almost direct contrast to the popularly held belief that children must have con--trol over oral language before, they can be taught to read, and that teaching children to read must only be done at school. But according to Prof. Doake, to defer helping a child with his reading until such a late stage is actually harmful, and prevents many children from becoming avid readers

helping your child to read? Given the baseline security of being warm, dry, fed and loved, a baby -as demonstrated by Rajar -- will respond very quickly to the warm sharing human experience and the total attention of his parent when he is being read to.

So the best time to start helping your child is as soon as possible. The best way is by reading to him, and through this experience the child will start to establish an important positive attitude towards books and reading that will influence his reading behaviour for the rest of his life. At the same time he will develop a strong interest in and motivation for mastering the task

of being able to read for himself.

So, just as the child learns to



Prof. David Doake

talk by talking, he will learn to read by reading, which he achieves by first participating in a favourite story either by mumbling along with the reader or by supplying words. Then he will demand this favourite story over and over again until he is able to reconstruct the story for himself, using the pictures and pages as cues, so accurately that he can and will correct the errors or miscues the reader makes.

Eventually the child realises that the print, and not the pictures or the reader's mind, carries the message; and once this important and difficult concept is surmounted, the child will follow the words, then the letters, and learn to read and retrieve the story for himself.

Start with the whole

This method of learning follows the principle that seems to apply to all human learning -- that one starts with the whole experience. and gradually breaks it down into

its various components. For example, when learning to drive a car one does not start by sitting at the side of the road pressing the brake for one hour. You start by driving the car, however badly, and then gradually learn how to use all the different parts to the best effect.

The same applies to reading -the child learns the whole story first, and then takes it apart into paragraphs, sentences, phrases, words and then letters. He goes from a meaningful whole to parts, rather than from meaningless parts to the whole -- which latter is the present method of teaching in most countries.

And this is not the only problem

with present teaching methods, which are based on the behavioural conditioning principles used with rats and pigeons, rather than on sound language learning methods. In the classroom the children's learning is directed solely by the teacher, who tells them what to read and how, and demands total accuracy. These methods have, however, been shown to be inhibitive to the child's own learning process -first, they deny children the right to control their own learning, which they do remarkably well if left to it - they will correct themselves over grammar, spelling and the like. Second, reading is not an accurate process -- as long as we get the meaning we are satisfied; so not only is stress on complete accuracy misplaced, but it prevents the child from being prolific, and bores and intimidates him.

Therefore a new teaching method was thought to be necessary; and it was by going into the homes of children who had learnt to read early, or who learned to read very quickly and with little assistance from the teacher once at school, that Prof. Doake and



In the privacy of a listening post, a child enjoys 'reading' for herself the small book version of a

story she has shared with the other members of the

others saw a possible solution. exception, came from bookoriented homes. They had been read to for many hundreds, often thousands of hours before school, vations, the bedtime story techniand books had been part and parcel of their upbringing.

On the other hand, the children who found reading an insurmountable task were the ones that had been deprived of a preschool experience with books in the typical bedtime story situation.

This latter case is often the reason that children in Jordan find it hard to learn to read classical Arabic, which is considered too Book". difficult for a young preschool child to cope with. Children in their early years, however, have oriented environment experian amazing ability to learn languages; and parents here in Jor- to read early and quickly.

dan should not be discouraged All these children, without from reading Arabic to their children by the fact that written Arabic is complex. So, based on these obser-

que was brought into some classrooms. Huge colourful, interestingly worded books (with words like gluttonous, preened and flutter) are read to the children, who can all see the pages, by the teacher. The children then listen to the tape-recorded story again and again on headphones while they follow along in a smaller version of the "Big

This method reproduces as closely as possible the bookenced by the children who learned

Since its introduction into schools, first in New Zealand and later in 1978 in Canada, this method has been hugely successful, and it is now used in thousands of classrooms by teachers who were desperate for such new ideas. Prof. Doake hopes it will be used here in Jordan, and already some schools are eager to try it.

Meanwhile, Prof. Doake's lecture tomorrow evening is a must for any parent who wants to help his child, and of interest to everyone. After listening to the professor and seeing his son Rajar -who may be present to give a demonstration -- there can be no doubt that reading to children from their first months, and the resultant new method of teaching, can do nothing but good.

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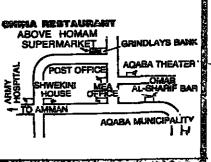
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ECONOMY

Gloomy prospects for global economic growth in 1980s, World Bank warns

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (R) — Global economic growth in the 1980s will at best be no better than in the 1970s and the gap between rich and poor will continue to increase, the World Bank said today.

If economic conditions deteriorate, the number of abject poor in the world could rise 12 per cent to 850 million by the end of the decade, the bank said.

The dire tone of the bank's 192-page annual report was set in a covering letter by Robert McNamara who retired as the bank's president on July 1 after serving for 13 years. He has been replaced by U.S. banker A.W. Clausen.

"Even under the relatively optimistic assumptions of this report's high case projections, the income gap between the richest and poorest countries will continue to increase. Under the low case, even the number of individuals living in absolute poverty

will rise," Mr. McNamara said. The report concluded that, at best, global economic growth in the 1980s would be no beiter than it was in the 1970s.

But under more pessimistic assumptions, the current decade could prove significantly more painful for some countries than the last 10 years did, the bank said.

The bank said, prospects were best for the middle-income countries and worst for the low-income nations particularly in Africa.

Economic growth was likely to range between four per cent and 5.2 per cent a year for the 60 middle-income countries, with growth rates pushing up to eight per cent for some of the east Asian

But annual growth for the 36 poorest countries was expected to be no better than 2.8 to four per cent and, in some cases, might even fall behind population

'Unless they (the poorest countries) receive more financial support, and quickly, their prospects are bleak," the bank said. The report chastised some rich

countries for a growing reluctance to contribute to institutions like the bank, which direct much of their resources to poor countries. "The level and outlook for

cause for serious concern to the low-income countries," the report "In the United States, which is already one of the smallest donors in terms of the proportion of its

(multilateral lending assistance) is

GNP (Gross National Product), new budget proposals indicate future aid will be lower than it was a year ago," it added.

"The United Kingdom has announced cuts in previously planned programmes.'

The bank said, however, that the Arab members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and the Scandinavian countries had kept their aid levels high and there was hope programmes such as education that Japan, West Germany. and health services. France, Canada, Italy and Switzerland would increase their con-

tributions. The report concluded that the 1980s could produce economic growth of 3.6 per cent for the 18 industrial countries, if they continued to make necessary adjustments to their economies.

But the bank said that if things went badly, growth in the industrial countries could be as small as 2.8 per cent.

In either case, the bank said that the first half of the 1980s would prove less dynamic for the rich countries than the second half because they would still be digging out of recession.

The annual report said prospects for oil-exporting nations should continue to improve during this decade, with growth ranging

between 5.4 and 6.2 per cent. One of the major concerns voiced by the bank was the tendency of countries to readjust their economies by trimming social

This, the bank said, would ultimately lead to even more poverty in the world over the long term.

Despite the pessimistic tone of the report, Helen Hughes, head of the bank's economic projections department, told reporters: Looking at the developing countries as a whole, even at the lowincome levels, we see no threat of a general financial crisis.

Three countries, Senegal, Angola and Kenya, moved up from low-income status in last year's report to middle-income status this year.

Angola's elevation resulted from improved oil development and Kenya's from the success of sounder economic policies. Some of Senegal's improvement was attributed to revisions of previous

Tureiki urges Saudis to accept majority decision

BAHRAIN, Aug. 9 (R) — OPEC countries will press Saudi Arabia to cut its huge oil exports and raise its price by four dollars a barrel at emergency talks this month on the world oil glut, Libyan External Affairs Secretary Ali Abdel Salam Tureiki said today.

"If the Saudis insist on keeping their present position it would be the end of OPEC," he told Reuters in an interview. "It would be a serious crisis to OPEC if Saudi Arabia does not accept the decision of the majority."

But Dr. Tureiki said none of the OPEC (Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries) members was willing to cut its prices as Saudi Arabia

Saudi Arabia, the world's largest oil exporter, has engineered the glut by pumping oil at a nearrecord 10.25 million barrels a day (bd), despite a plunge in world demand, in a bid to force down the higher OPEC prices.

Dr. Tureiki said all 13 OPEC countries wanted the emergency meeting which should be held before the end of August, although no specific date or venue had been decided. Saudi Arabia told an Algerian envoy three days ago that it would attend, he added.

Kuwait's Foreign Minister, Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmed Al Sabah, said yesterday a special meeting would be held soon and he had assurances the

situation would improve. Dr. Tureiki said OPEC was split in two. "On the one hand is Saudi Arabia and on the other all the

"Everyone is in favour that Saudi Arabia reduce its exports of oil and raise its price to the level of OPEC decisions, to \$36," Dr. Turelki

When OPEC last met in Geneva on May 26, it set a ceiling for the base or marker price of \$36 but left members free to charge less. Only Saudi Arabia, which charges \$32 a barrel, chose to do so. North African producers are charging about \$40 a barrel for their high quality crudes.

Asked if the meeting could achieve anything Dr. Tureiki said "I don't think the Saudis would take the risk of the complete destruction of the economies of other countries. It is very danger

He added that if, for any reasons, Saudi Arabia did not go to the meeting he thought the other OPEC countries should have talks anyway and discuss the situation.

"It is a question of survival for certain countries that depend mainly on oil, either in the Gulf or outside," he said.

Saudi Arabia broke off diplomatic relations with Libya last year after the Tripoli government criticised the kingdom for using U.S. advanced warning airraft (AWACS) following the start of the Gulf war.

Dr. Tureiki has visited Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates during his present Gulf tour to gain support for the meeting. He will visit Qatarin the next day or two.

Romania turns to Comecon for economic reassurance

By Anthony Robinson

Romania has been a thorn in the side of Comecon's planners for 20 years. A nationalistic maverick in the Eastern bloc's ranks, it has consistently resisted all attempts to transform the ten-nation Council for Mutual Economic Assistance into a more integrated organic grouping along the lines of the European Economic Community.

tions stagnating and their economic policies. There is a realeconomy grossly distorted, the isation that closer links with Com--Romanians are ready to change econ are needed to give both polit-

Now, however, with their ambi-review of Romania's long-term ical and economic reassurance in A combination of domestic the difficult years ahead.

economic crisis, burdensome hard There are also signs that recent currency debts and the need for events in Poland have struck a Soviet oil have forced a radical blow at President Nicolae

Ceausescu's confidence in his ability to push ahead with ambitious economic growth plans based on heavy investment in industry at the expense of agriculture and liv-

ing standards. Poland has shown all the East European leaders that there are limits beyond which it is no longer possible to push a new generation of citizens who have grown up under Communism but whose aspirations include a decent standard of living and greater political and cultural freedom. But it is the Romanian regime

which appears to have most felt

the need for a change. This is not only because Romanians suffer the lowest standard of living in Eastern Europe but also because the economic basis of Romania's hitherto nationalistic existence

has been severely eroded in recent

In the early 1970s, Romania lost its former oil self-sufficiency due to a combination of declining yields from long-worked oil fields and rapid expansion of the petrochemical industry.

This did not stop heavy investment in the petro-chemical and refining industries, however, sothat now Romania's domestic oil production is around 12 million tons while refining capacity is: estimated at 33 million tons. With refinery output currently 30 per cent and more below capacity Romania is finding that the cost of refining expensive imported crude, including 1.4 million tons from the Soviet Union last year, outweighs the advantages of selling refined products on a depressed world market.

The oil and petro-chemical industry is perhaps an extreme case of what has gone wrong for Romania. But two decades of forced industrialisation based on

end of 1980, and increasing dependence not only on imported plant and technology but also components, semi-manufactures and raw materials.

At the same time low quality

Romania's economic problems, particularly its need for Soviet oil, mean that it can no longer maintain its determinedly independent stance from the rest of Comecon.

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massive investment, long working hours and low pay have led to similar distortions elsewhere. In essence, policies designed to make Romania a modern industrialised country within the lifetime of the post-war generation have overstretched the capacities of its 22 million people and created an unbalanced economic structure. By trying to do too much too

fast in the industrial sphere, Romania has created too wide a spread of industries -- including high technology sectors like nuclear engineering and aerospace and placed impossible strains on infrastructure, skilled labour supply, agriculture and living standards.

Rapid industrialisation has also been accompanied by a steadily rising foreign debt, conservatively estimated at \$8.6 billion net at the

heated with telephones.

B. Shmeisani: Near Birds' Garden.

products and poor marketing have reduced the scope for exports. The result is a structural balance of payments deficit, growing delays on the payment of foreign suppliers, demands for up to 100 per cent counter-trade and, what is politically most dangerous, the export of more food than is wise in. order to earn hard currency.

In a major speech President Ceausescu said "the party-state leadership has decided not to debt and to take measures to reduce it until it is completely covered." Western bankers, who are eve-

ing Romania anxiously as a potential crisis area in both the economic and political sense, are sceptical about such boldly stated intentions in view of Romania's deteriorating payments situation.

Ceausescu was emboldened to make such a statement by the successful conclusion in June of negotiations with the International Monetary Fund, of which Romania is the sole Comecon member. These led to the approval of two loans totalling \$1.46 billion. In return, Romania promised to raise domestic retail and wholesale prices, especially food and energy, and to reduce investment and planned growth

A recent study by the Washington-based Wharton Economics Forecasting Associates, however, questions the good sense of the IMF decision in view of Wharton's own projections that on current trends Romania's hard currency debt is likely to rise to \$16.2-billion by the end of 1982. and that the IMF is merely encouraging Romania to carry on largely as before.

Widespread scepticism in the Western financial community was undoubtedly a factor behind President Ceausescu's decision earlier dump the ambitious five-year plan targets announced at the November 1979 party congress and to seek closer ties with Com-

In-his speech recently President Ceausescu announced that targets for industrial growth would be trimmed to an average 7.6 per cent from the 9-10 per cent out-

They feel that President lined in the original five-year plant.

Ceausescu was emboldened to while resources would be diverted. to agriculture to allow an average 5 per cent annual growth in fam production.

These targets are, however, sill considered high by outsiden especially as they are supposed to be accompanied mainly by share increases in labour productivity and efficiency. The growth of overall investment will be limited to 5 per cent annually, the preident said.

The emphasis of the new plan like the old, will concentrate or development of Romania's coa and hydro-power potential as nuclear energy (using Canada Candu technology) with greater emphasis on the development of micro-processors, industrial robots and other aids to higher

productivity.
The trouble is that Romana workers' morale is very low. The new technical intelligentsis thrown up by the industrialisation drive is frustrated by rigid central planning, low incomes, restricted travel opportunities, the intrigue court and the waste which he accompanied the dash for growth

President Ceausescu himsel has revealed the degree of incl ficiency built into the system Romania, he said recently, con sumed as much power as countrie with three times Romania'

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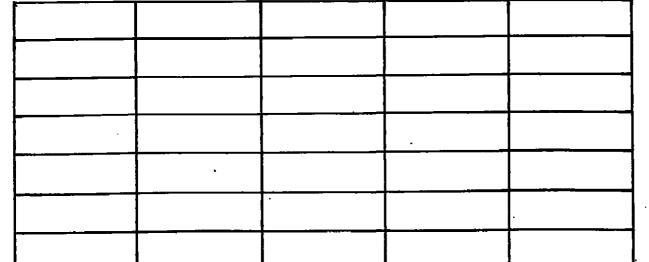
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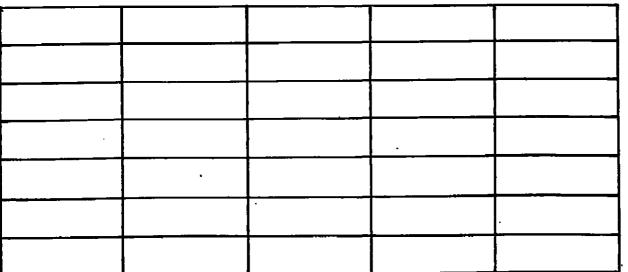
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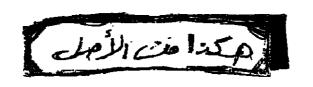
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مكذا من الأمل

stroll down Cauliflower Lane

ORK, Aug. 9 (Agencies) rto Duran, who used to be t lightweight fist fighter s Williams, is a gentleman tance today, plump and ous and interested in ffairs. Recently he took a rom the gym to mourn his ad benefactor, Gen. Omar Herrera, but the chances will make 154 pounds in ox his friend and idolater, onzalez, in Cleveland. alez is the New Jersey welit champion, although it is remember when he last 147 pounds. He keeps a

loberto at dinner in their Bayonne. Surpassing Peace

aph of Duran in his room,

nd his mother once enter-

last November, no promearth would have dared Gonzalez as a worthy it for Duran. Then a peace ill passeth understanding ed on Roberto in the New ring he was sharing with Ray Leonard, and he ed his retirement.

ras, no mas," he told the "No more box." eance with Gonzalez is d to prove that the ement was premature. while, the Rover Boys vn and operate Gerry seem unable to agree on ger's immediate future. ve written agreements for with both heavyweight ns of the world, Larry and Mike Weaver, but hibited no impatience to ith either. is Rappaport, a co-

trainer, favour taking a warmup bout first with somebody like Trevor Berbick or Randy Cobb. Mike Jones, who manages the half Rappaport doesn't, has reservations about this programme. Nobody ever asks Cooney how he feels about it, which is just as well, because his preferences don't mat-

Cooney has gone as far as eight rounds only twice in his life. He has not gone as many as six in 20 months. The world knows he can hit, whether he has the stanvina for a route or can take a punch, nobody knows.

Rappaport suggests he would like to shore up Gerry's confidence in his staying power by giving him "some rounds" against Berbick. In the same breath, he says that if Cooney stopped Berbick early it might worry Holmes, with whom Berbick went 15. Obviously, these goals are

mutually exclusive.

Berbick's manager has turned, down an offer of \$150,000 to box Cooney, and Cobb's proprietor has rejected \$200,000. Mike Jones may be just as eager as Rap-paport and Valle to put off a showdown with Holmes, but perhaps he realises that the ring records are peppered with reminders that warmup bouts can be hazardous to a fighter's financial health. A memorable example involves Gus Lesnevich.

Tapped Out by Joey

When Gus was lightheavyweight champion of the world, he knocked out people like Melio Bettins, Tami Mauriello and Blackjack Billy Fox and qualified for a match with Joe Louis.

Iran bans boxing

ON, Aug. 9 (R) — Iran's Islamic leaders have banned boxing, a radio said today. It added that as a result of complaints, men omen mountain climbers would be segregated in future.

For advertising in the Call: 67171-2-3-4

GOREN BRIDGE

CHARLES H. GOREN

1981 by Chicago Tribune

As South, vulnerable, 7 ♥J72 ♦ K105 ♣J1093

hidding has proceeded: 2 East South West Pass 1 NT Pass Pass ? action do you take?

(on have a maximum o trump response, so we a move toward game. partner almost surely six-card suit in this seæ, we prefer a raise to hearts over a rebid of o trump, despite your -ced hand. Partner can rt to no trump if his is also balanced, but if esn't accept your game tion, it is certainly beto play in a nine-card on two to

Both volnerable, as 1 you hold: 5 907632 00862 47 vidding has proceeded: 1 East South 1NT ?

action do you take? t is a losing tactic to sell o the enemy when you : have a part score in direction. If you don't ow, you might not get er chance. Bid two , a. Partner won't play . A pr more than you have, se with a better hand, ould have doubled one imp for penalties.

> Both vulnerable, as ı yon bold: 2 vqj165 0 a6 4 aq6 is your opening bid? While your heart suit is able, you will be vardly placed if you one heart and partner ands two diamonds. one club. This "conve-

opening bid makes it

for you to rebid no mat-

that partner responds.

Q4-East-West vulnerable, as South you hold: +6 ♥Q168 ♦KJ76542 +95 The bidding has proceeded: North East South West 1 + Pass 1NT Pass 3 h Pass ?

A.-Partner's jump rebid shows a good hand, but it is not forcing. You have about as little as the law allows for your initial action, and your singleton in partner's suit is an added drawback. Don't even think of bidding four diamonds to "improve" the contract—that would be a slam try. Pass.

What action do you take?

Q.5-Neither vulnerable, as South you hold: +KJ87 ♥AJ52 ♦95 +Q96 Partner opens the bidding with one spade. What do you respond?

A .- No response is entirely satisfactory. You are a whit short of a jump raise to three spades, so you must plan to make two bids. We suggest you respond two hearts, to show where most of your outside strength is located. Since you intend to revert to spades as cheaply as possible no matter what partner does. you can afford to make this response on a four-card suit.

Q.6-As South, vulnerable, you hold: **♦A108** ♥A9 ♦QJ8 **♦**QJ982 The bidding has proceeded: North East South West 10 Pass 2 4 Pass

Pass What do you bid now? A .- Your honors in the minor suits have suddenly gained added weight because of the double fit. You could start cue-bidding immediately, but we slightly prefer a bid of three diamonds now, to make partner aware of the double fit. Don't worry that partner may pass. Whenever opener raises partner's twoover-one response, responder's simple preference to

opener's suit is forcing.

manager, and Victor Valle. He took a warmup bout with he could whip Berbick or Cobb, trainer, favour taking a warmup Freddie Mills, an English can whom nobody stops. vasback whom Gus had knocked out. Freddie had also been flattened by Joe Baksi and Lloyd Marshall and would eventually retire in despair after being left for dead by Joey Maxim, who couldn't break the mother superior's glasses.

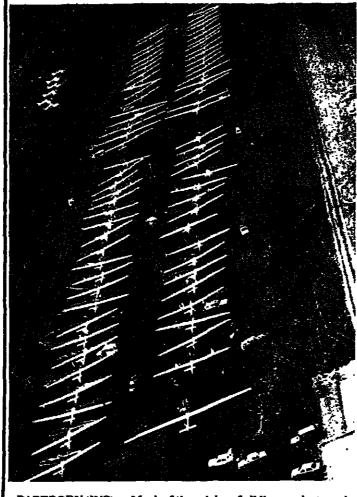
Mills knocked Lesnevich down, took his title and cost him the match with Louis. Later a knockout by Ezzard Charles convinced him that he had a great future as a

We don't know enough about Cooney as yet to be confident that

Poltroons in Collapse

Cooney's people had accepted a match with Weaver for Mike's half of the heavyweight title and evidently were prepared to go through with it when the meddling boobs of the World Boxing Association stepped in with a threat to withdraw title recognition from Weaver if he fought the No. 1 contender (Cooney) instead of Quick Tillis, who is No.

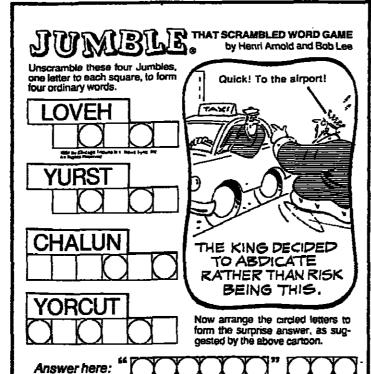
Briton wins World Gliding Championships 'open class'



PADEBORN (INP) - Much of the origins of gliding can be traced to Germany. Following the 1st World War, engine-powered planes were forbidden for the Germans by the Treaty of Versailles and as It in 1920. (lying enthusiasts set up their first (lying station in the Rhon Valley in order to hold gliding competitions. The 17th World Gliding Championships were held recently at Paderborn-Haxterberg in the north of the Federal Republic of Germany. 81 gliders took part in three classes. The British fighter pilot George Lee won the "open class" for the third time running; the two Germans Klaus Holighaus and Bruno Gantenbrink finished second and third. In the standard class, victory went to Marc Schroeder of France and the Swede Goran Ax won the 15-metre class. However, German designers won all three classes for only five of the 81 gliders taking part came from outside the Federal Republic of Germany.



"Next time you air the bedding, make sure my brother isn't in it."



Jumbles: SKIMP HASTY CANYON GRIMLY Saturday's Answer: What kind of a time did the bull have in the china shop?—SMASHING!

Nelson of America takes charge of U.S. PGA golf

ATLANTA, Aug. 9 (R) — American Larry Nelson took charge of the U.S. PGA golf championship today, opening a four-stroke lead after a burst of four birdies in five holes that gave him an eightunder-par, three-round total of 202.

Nelson, the number two money-winner last year, fired his second successive 66 over the 7,070-yard Atlanta Athletic Club course as the lesser known players who had led since the first day crumbled over the closing holes

Fuzzy Zoeller, the 1979 Masters champion, slipped into second place on 206 after an up-and-down and one ahead of Tom Kite (69) and Andy North (70). Australian Greg Norman moved into contention with a 68, which put him on 208 with Bob Murphy and Bob Eastwood, the early pacemakers who both faltered.

English women going strong at the World Lawn Bowls

TORONTO, Aug. 9 (R) - England opened the pairs and triples competitions in the women's World Lawn Bowls Championships on a successful note, defeating Canada in both events.

Irene Molyneux, skip of the England pairs team, and lead Norma

Shaw, winner of the singles title on Friday, defeated Annette Tidd and Debbie Ballem 18-17 in the first round yesterday. But in the second round the English pair lost 27-13 to Fiji's Willow

Fong and Maraia Lum On. In first-round triples, England took a 22-11 win over the Canadian rink of skip Dorothy Randle, Jean Wintermute and Selina Jarvis. Then they beat Fiji.

Papua-New Guinea defeated Jersey 19-10 in another first-round pairs game and Zambia beat Hong Kong 23-15.

Peanuts

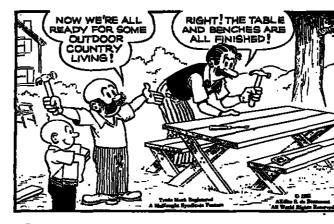








Mutt'n' Jeff





Andy Capp









FORECAST FOR MONDAY, AUG. 10, 1981

YOUR DAILY from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Make sure you do nothing that could upset an associate who is sensitive and who may not understand your way of doing things. Put your finest efforts into gaining your aims.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Find out the needs of family members and do whatever you can to help them. Try to meet expectations of associates.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) A new outlet can increase your income at this time. A talk with an influential person can help you advance in career matters. GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) See that financial affairs

are straightened out so that you won't have any trouble in the future. Be more cheerful. MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Get in touch with persons who can give you the data you require.

Remove stumbling blocks in the way of progress. LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Handle personal matters in an objective manner or you could get into trouble. Take care of important duties first.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) There's an obstacle in the path of gaining a personal aim and you can get rid of it quickly. Strive for real happiness.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Carry through with regular routines even though it may be boring. Avoid one who could give you much trouble. SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Look for a new outlet

that could improve your position in life. Be alert to modern methods. Make plans for the future.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Show that you are appreciative of persons who have done you favors in the past. Use care in travel. CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Study new methods

that can increase production in your line of endeavor. Avoid one who is jealous of you. AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Many challenges face you and there are stumbling blocks. If you persevere you

can gain your objectives. Be logical. PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Be more aware of the money you spend. Creative activities can bring many

benefits at this time. IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will understand the importance of feeling secure but has to be taught not to be overly emotional in order to get the right results during lifetime. An altruistic person here who will help others in time of trouble.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword by Helen Fast

24 Sandpiper 25 Heap 26 Buchwald 51 Spire

27 Forced out ornament 52 Resisted 14 Praying 31 Rifle 33 Thought: 54 Having delty 16 Semiprec 58 Country 35 Vagrant's peck 38 Stipped by 59 Resort ne

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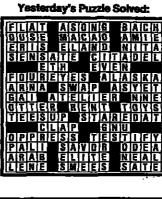
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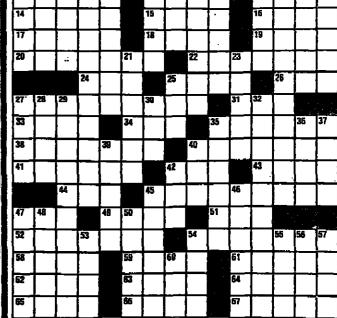
Vincent



DOWN 3 Fine rock particles

guest 5 F.ecord humorist

8 Transparent



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9 Hillock 10 invent 11 Honorable 12 Cotton m則 worker 13 On guard 21 Shelves 23 Norse god 25 Energy

27 Per — 28 Unemployed

creature 30 Roam about 32 Disarray 35 Straw hat. in England 36 Traditional

37 Lady of Camelot 39 Benches 40 Crony 42 Offer a price

46 Epic poem 47 Living room pieces 48 Separated 50 Fresh set poet 54 Lake

55 Trade 56 Robt

acronym 60 June bug

Israel's new policy guidelines

government for its policies in the next four years.

with the right to security and peace.

agreements.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Following are the guidelines set by the Israeli

1. Recognition of the common fate and joint struggle for the

existence of the Jewish people in the Land of Israel and in the

2. The right of the Jewish people to the Land of Israel, an eternal

right that cannot be called into question, and which is intertwined-

3. The government will continue to place its aspirations for peace

at the head of its concerns, and no effort will be spared in order to

further peace. The peace treaty between Israel and Egypt is an

4. The government will continue to use all means to prevent

5. The government will diligently observe the Camp David

6. The government will work for the renewal of negotiations on

the implementation of the agreement on full autonomy for the

The autonomy agreed upon at Camp David means neither sovereignty nor self-determination. The autonomy agreements

set down at Camp David are guarantees that under no conditions

will a Palestinian state emerge in the territory of western "Eretz

8. At the end of the transition period, set down in the Camp

9. Settlement in the Land of Israel is a right and an integral part

David agreements, Israel will raise its claim, and act to realise its

of the nation's security. The government will act to strengthen,

expand and develop settlement. The government will continue to

honour the principle that Jewish settlement will not cause the

10. Equal rights for all residents will continue to exist in the

11. Israel will not descend from the Golan Heights, nor will it

remove any settlement established there. It is the government that

will decide on the appropriate timing for the imposition of Israeli

12. The government will guarantee the rights and freedoms of

the individual, the encouragement of free enterprise, equality of

opportunity and advancement of the individual and his well-

13. The government will act to curb inflation and to ensure a

14. The government will work to eliminate poverty, and to

extend assistance to large families, especially in housing and edu-

15. The government will carry on with the project of

16. A constant effort will be made to increase capital invest-

17. The government will continue to make a special effort to

realise and encourage a programme of rental housing. The gov-

ernment will continue to work to eliminate the housing shortage.

18. The government will fight unemployment, strive to ensure

19. The government will encourage and provide incentives for

increased productivity and output, in a joint effort to increase the

20. The government will work to improve labour relations and

to reduce disputes affecting the economy, including legislation for

governmental-judicial arbitration in vital services, which will be

21. The government will act to encourage and expand agricul-

22. The government will work to prevent emigration and to

bring those citizens who have left, back to the homeland. The

government will act to increase immigration from both the East

23. The government will work to eliminate crime and violence,

24. The ability of the people to make war on crime, and espe-

25. The government will make an effort to establish a free

26. An extended school day will be introduced, especially in

development towns and economically-disadvantage neighbour-

27. Education will be based on the eternal values of Israel's

cially violent crime, in all its manifestations, will be strengthened.

educational system beginning at the age of three.

ments from abroad, for the renewal of economic growth.

jobs, and will promote creativity and the work ethic.

reasonable standard of living for all residents of the state.

Law, jurisdiction, and administration on the Golan Heights.

Land of Israel, with no distinctions (on the basis) of religion, race,

eviction of any person from his land, village or city.

nationality, sex, or ethnic community.

neighbourhood renewal.

national product and exports.

stipulated in the law itself.

ture and settlement of all types.

and to instill respect for the law.

right of sovereignty over Judea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip.

Arab residents of Judea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip.

historic turning point in Israel's status in the Middle East.

WORLD

Irish riots coincide with anniversary violence

BELFAST, Aug. 9 (Agencies) — Two people died today as police fought running street battles with rioters in several parts of Northern Ireland following the death in prison of a ninth Republican guerrilla hunger striker.

rifle fire in Londonderry and in West Belfast rioters pelted them with about 1,000 petrol bombs.

The violence erupted yesterday as news spread of the death in Belfast's Maze prison of Thomas an Irish Republican Army (IRA) bombing squad who was serving a 20-year jail sentence.

He had refused food for 62 days. The impriosned guerrillas , began the latest series of hunger strikes on March 1 to back their campaign for changes in their prison regime.

Rioting continued late into the night and sporadic incidents were reported in Belfast today.

Tension mounted further as Republican sympathisers set out for a demonstration later today marking the 10th anniversary of the introduction of internment without trial in Ireland.

The British government introduced internment on Aug. 9, 1971, under pressure from the then Northern Ireland Premier Brian Faulkner who saw it as the only way to smash the IRA.

On the first day of internment, the British Army and the Royal Ulster Constabulary rounded up Mr. Brezhnev's command.

Police came under automatic more than 300 Republicans who were placed in the long Kesh internment camp, now the Maze prison where McIlwee and the eight other hunger strikers have

died this year. Marches are planned in all McIlwee, 23-year-old member of major centres to mark the anniversary and protests have also been organised to mark the anniversary next Friday of the deployment of British troops in the province in 1969.

The protests come amid signs of rising frustration among Republican sympathisers over the dead-lock in finding solution to the

hunger strikes. In a statement smuggled out of

the Maze prison and released by Republican sources in Belfast, the prisoners accused the British govemment of duplicity in rejecting their latest attempt to achieve a settlement.

The prisoners initially had demanded special status but they said they would be satisfied with reforms applied to all prisoners.

Mr. Atkins rejected the statement, saying it indicated no substantial change in the demands which he said would mean the government abandoning responsibility for the prisons.

In their latest reply the prisoners described this as ludicrous and said: "We are merely attempting to outline a prison regime which will permit prison officers and prisoners to peacefully co-

Former Russian officer claims Brezhnev abducted Wallenberg in Budapest

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 9 (A.P.) — A former Soviet Red Army lieutenant claimed in a newspaper interview here yesterday that Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev was commander of a special squad that abducted Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg in Budapest during the close of World War II. ical branch operated there under

Expelled Soviet diplomat leaves ahead of deadline

LONDON, Aug. 9 (A.P.) — Expelled Soviet diplomat Viktor Lazine flew out of Britain today for Moscow, 24 hours ahead of the deadline set by the Conservative government

at the Soviet embassy here, was seen off at London's Heathrow airport by three Soviet officials.

He boarded a jet of the Soviet airline, Aeroflot, with a woman and two children, one aged about 12 and one in a pushchair -apparently his wife and children.

Britain's Conservative government announced Mr. Lazine's expulsion last Tuesday, saying only that he indulged in "activities incompatible with his status as a

Informed British sources said servant he tried to recruit. later Mr. Lazine tried to recruit a "foreigner" as a Soviet agent.

Officials have refused comment on later British press reports

that Mr. Lazine helped foment last month's widespread urban rioting, and tried to recruit a U.S. businessman as a spy.

Mr. Lazine's departure reduced the number of Soviet diplomats in Mr. Lazine, a second secretary . London to 46, the same as the number of British diplomats in the Soviet Union.

He was the first Soviet diplomat expelled by Britain since 1971. Mr. Lazine left as the Conservative Sunday Telegraph reported that he tried to recruit an

American businessman as a spy. The Sunday Express, meanwhile, said Mr. Lazine was trying to set up a spy netwrk in British government departments by recruiting key civil servants. It said

The newspaper also claimed he tried to recruit "non-Britons here and speculated that a "third power" may have been involved in

"I have met several of the officers in the special political army unit which planned and carried out the kidnapping of Wallenberg. And Brezhnev was in command of the unit," Yaakov Lakhotsky-Menaker was quoted by the Stoc-

kholm tabloid Aftonbladet. Mr. Lakhotsky-Menaker, who was granted permission to leave the Soviet Union was interviewed by the Swedish newspaper in Israel, where he now lives.

Mr. Wallenberg who saved tens of thousands of Hungarian jews from Nazis in Budapest at the end of the war was arrested by the Soviet in Jan. 1945.

The Soviets, who believed Mr. Wallenberg was an American spy, claimed two months later that the Swedish diplomat had been killed by Hungarian Nazis.

But according to several witesses, the Soviets had brought Mr. Wallenberg to Romania and then to a Moscow prison.

The Kremlin subsequently has insisted the Swede died in a Moscow prison in 1947, a story disclaimed repeatedly by a number of testimonies by ex-prisoners.

Mr. Brezhnev, who was appointed major general in Nov. 1944, was the head of the political branch of the Soviet 18th army ist the Nazis in Hui gary during the World War II, according to official Soviet docu-

The 18th army did not actually take part in the Battle of Budapest, but a special unit from its polit-

began. The latest were a man aged the head during a sniping attack

40 killed as police used plastic bul-Fifty-three people have died in lets to disperse rioters near Belfast violence since the hunger strikes and a youth aged 19 was shot in

During the rioting, which broke out in virtually every Catholic district of this capital, mobs attacked four police stations and two army bases with gasoline bombs, police reported. A bank and two shops were badly damaged by fire.

Police reported 34 arrests by dawn, including five alleged gasoline bombers, police reported.

Minister concedes **Brigades** win

ROME, Aug. 9 (R) — Italy's interior minister admitted today that the Red Brigades had won the latest round in their 10-year war against the state.

'In recent weeks, the state has had to register a defeat," Minister Virginio Rognoni said, referring to the "spring and summer offen-sive" of the Red Brigades, when they held four people prisoner simultaneously.

Zimbabwean troublemaker loses top job

SALISBURY, Aug. 9 (A.P.) -Edgar Tekere, the controversial Zimbabwean politican who led gunmen in the slaying of a 68year-old white farmer last year, has lost his top post as secretary-general of the ruling ZANU (P.F.) Party, it was reported today. Mr. Tekere, 44, who was dis-

missed as manpower minister from the cabinet by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe in January, told reporters yesterday: "I am no longer the secretary-general. I am now just a task man.

The pro-government Sunday Mail newspaper reported that it was believed the central committee of the Zimbabwe African National Union (Patriotic Front) Party met a week ago and decided to remove Mr Tekere.

Only last month Prime Minister Mugabe warned malcontents they would be sacked from the party.

It was not clear whether Mr. Tekere, a member of the central committee, attended the reported

meeting.
But the proposal to dismiss him came from the prime minister himself, party officials who would not be identified said.

Mr. Tekere has lately been publicly critical of what he calls the slow pace of revolution in Zimbabwe since independence April last year.

He was appointed ZANU secretary-general, number three post in the party, while he and Mr. Mugabe were political prisoners of the former government of Mr. Ian Smith. Later, when they were released, both together fled into neighbouring Mozambique and were in exile for six years until returning to Zimbabwe early last vear to fight elections after Britain organised a ceasefire in the war.

In December last year Mr. Tekere was acquitted in the high court of a capital charge of murder after admitting leading a gang of exguerrillas in an attack on a farmhouse near Salisbur.

No doubt about who's top dog

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Castro won't attend North-South summit

COZUMEL, Mexico, Aug. 9 (R) — Cuba said today it would stay away from an autumn summit of rich and poor countries which the United States threatened to boycott if the Havana government were present. Its decision was announced after talks between President Fidel Castro and Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo whose country will host the 22-nation conference in October. Diplomats said the Cuban action was a major concession to lift a threat to the conference taking place. It had been lobbying at the United Nations to be at the meeting in its capacity as chairman of the Non-aligned movement. Cuban Vice-President Carlos Rafaei Rodriguez said Dr. Castro had agreed to free Third World national invited to the conference of "any moral obligations they might feel towards Cuba." The Mexican and Cuban leaders discussed the outcome of a preparatory meeting for the conference in Mexico last week. They said Cuba was anxious not to upst its close relationship with Mexico.

Poll shows public dislike of air strike

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (R) — A majority of Americans approve strike and two thirds believe the controllers were wrong to walk out, according to a gallup poll. The telephone poll of 611 adults carried out for Newsweek magazine showed that 57 per cent approved Mr. Reagan's strike stance, 31 per cent disapproved while the rest took no position. The survey also gave President Reagan a high rating for his overall performance in office. Sixty per cent approved of his performance and 25 per cent dis-

Concorde off to U.S. despite protests

PARIS, Aug. 9 (R) --- Air France's Concorde flight to New York took off this morning despite a call by French air traffic controllers' unions to refuse flight clearance for U.S.-bound planes, an Air France spokesman said. "The 1100 (0900 GMT) Concorde flight to New York, the first flight of the day to the U.S. took off without problems, at 1105 (0905 GMT)," he said. "We have heard nothing official from the unions," another spokesman said. The National Union of Air Traffic Controllers (SNCTA), to which 45 per cent of French controllers belong, said today it had signed an agreement with the civil aviation workers union calling on French controllers to refuse clearance to U.S.-bound flights. both for takeoff and to cross French air space.

Mrs. Gandhi names 2 cabinet changes

NEW DELHI, Aug. 9 (R) — Indian Prime Miniter Indira Gandhi made two ministerial changes in her cabinet today but left temporary appointees in charge of several key ministries. An official announcement said PlanningMinister Narain Dutt Tiwari would now head the industry ministry, which had been run by a junior minister, Mr. Charanjit Chanana, but would retain temporary responsibility for the labour ministry. Education Minister S.B. Chavan, appointed last October in the first government changes since Mrs. Gandhi returned to power 19 months ago, was shifted to the planning ministry. Mrs. Gandhi's aunt, Mrs. Sheila Kaul, minister of state for education, would now be in charge of the education ministry. Mrs. Gandhi retained the defence portfolio, while the ministry of civil supplies, vacant since Vidya Charan Shukla resigned last March, remained the responsibility of Agriculture Minister Rao Birendra Singh, the announcement

N.Koreans help train Zimbabwean army

SALISBURY, Aug. 9 (A.P.) - More than 100 North Korean

soldiers arrived here yesterday to help train troops of Zimbabwe's national army, airport sources said. The sources, who would not be identified, said the soldiers arrived about 3 a.m. in a Korean ar force Soviet-made transport plane. There was no immediate statement from the 15-month-old Socialist government on specifically what role the Koreans would play or how long they would be in the country. The Chronicle newspaper in Zimbabwe's second largest city of Bulawayo yesterday reported "a large contingent" of North Koreans had earlier moved into an army camp in the Inyanga Mountains of eastern Zimbabwe near Mozanbique. The 960 kilometre frontier has been the scene of clashes between troops of the Marxist Mozambique government and rebels who are said to be backed by South Africa. Zimbabwe bas pledged to support Mozambique against any external military threat through a defence pact signed last year. European diplomatsources said foreign ministry officials had told them North Koreans would be training a brigade of some 5,000 Zimbabweans. The minister of state in the prime minister's office, Mr. Emmerson Munangagwa, told a news conference here Friday that all but 1000 of some 35,000 ex-guerrilla had been integrated into the national army under the supervision of some seconded British army instructors.

which ranged from accusations Torrijos' death signals unrest

PANAMA CITY, Aug. 9 (R) — The death of Panamanian strongman Omar Torrijos in a plane crash has left a power vacuum in Central America that could have far-reaching consequences both in his own country and abroad.

Although he stepped down as self-styled "chief of government" three year ago Gen. Torrijos remained the "power behind the throne" in this international banking centre and was regarded as a stabilising influence in a volatile With the 52-year-old former dictator's personal leadership

gone, the growing domestic prob-lems he hled in check for 13 years could result in problems for both Panama and the United States. while the loss of his influence abroad may have a considerable bearing on events in neighbouring Best known as the leader who wrested future control of the Panama Canal from the United

States, Gen. Torrijos supported and provided havens for leftist insurgents from Nicaragua, El Salvador and Guatemala while maintaining close contacts with near by rightist governments as well as the U.S. He was also a respected moderating influence and although a

supporter of the Sandinist guerrillas who overthrew Nicaraguan dictator Anastasio Somoza after a bloody civil war in 1979, he urged them not to tilt the balance of their revolution in favour of hard-line communism.

Former Guatemalan president Kjell Laugerud believes that leftist guerrillas can expect less support now that Gen. Torrijos is dead and that their activities in Central America "will be seen to diminish".

In Panama, only the general's personal charisma and skill in compromise kept the peace between radical students, conservative businessmen, trade unionists, farmers and Indianpeasants.



Gen. Omar Torrijos

A popular figure who often wore an olive green uniform and an Australian-style bush hat, carrying a Colt .45 revolver and with a whisky canteen hanging from his belt, he brooked no argument. His international backers were as different in their politics as his domestic followers.

Cuban leader Fidel Castro supplied Gen. Torrijos with personalised 10-inch Havana cigars, the late president Tito of Yugoslavia gave him advice and nonaligned support and American banker David Rockefeller introduced Panama to the international financial world.

The general also maintained close links with the Caribbean and supported independence for Belize, which is to be granted self-rule by Britain next month despite Guatemaian claims to its

Diplomatic sources here consider few other local politicians capable of filling the gap left by Gen. Torrijos. Domestic instability could affect not only banking operations but also the treaties signed in 1977 giving Panama complete control of the canal by the year 2000.

They also gave the U.S. -- which had been granted control over the waterway "in perpetuity" by a 1903 treaty - the right to intervene militarily after that date if it was felt that the canal's security was threatened.

Opposition to this clause, effectively stifled by the general's personal diplomacy, still exists and pressure could mount for the government to renegotiate.

President Aristides Royo, appointed by Gen. Torrijos to take over executive power in 1978 when the general decided to withdraw from public life while retaining command of the national guard, has never matched his men-

against President Arnulfo Arias in 1968 are due to be held in 1984.

"chief of government" or "supreme commander of the revolu-

seized power in 1968, he took over a tropical backwater ruled by a handful of powerful families and cut in half by an enclave of U.S. prosperity.

enemy of the oligarchy and launched an ambitious land redistribution programme, but the goal sovereignty over the canal zone gradually took the centre stage.

No significant expropriation

fall in commodity prices. Students have taken to the

Tora, on the values of Judaism and Zionism, love of the people Israel, and love of the homeland. 28. The government will guarantee freedom of conscience and religion to every citizen and resident, will provide for community religious requirements using state means, and will guarantee religious education to all children whose parents so desire.

tor's popularity. The country's first free elections since the national guard coup

Gen. Torrijos, had he lived, would almost certainly have run for the presidency then. Previously he preferred to call himself

When the young Col. Tornios

He started off as an avowed of restoring Panamanian

took place during the general's rule and the Panamanian oligarchy's personal fortunes were left untouched.

Among the domestic problems now facing President Royo are rising unemployment and inflation and a stagnating economy hit by crippling oil import bills and the

streets several times this year and the loose political coalition among businessmen, farmers, country's father figure.

U.N. envoy concludes Afghan talks

ISLAMABAD, Aug. 9 (A.P.) — Both Afghanistan and Pakistan still want a political solution to the Afghan crisis with active U.N. participation, United Nations special envoy Javier Perez de Cuellar said today after completing talks with leaders of both sides.

Not optimistic

However, the special representative of U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim stressed that many questions remained unanswered. "I don't want to sound overly optimistic," he said on his arrival from Kabul.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar spent three days in the Afghan capital where he met President Babrak Karmal and other ranking leaders following similar discussions with Pakistani President Mohammad Zia ul-Haq and members of his regime.

He was to depart later in the day for London where he expects to brief Mr. Waldheim Tuesday on the outcome of his mission. The next step is the scheduling of separate meetings in September between Mr. Waldheim and the

Afghan and Pakistani foreign

ministers, he said.

U Nu, in a coup and two years later formed the party, after abolishing all other political parties, to consolidate his power.

By Zaw Win

RANGOON - Burma's President Ne Win has

tightened his hold on the ruling Burma Socialist

Programme Party (BSPP). In 1962, as the army's

chief-of-staff, he toppled the elected prime minister,

ruling party which held its fourth congress this week. The tough, politically astute president, now 71, has achieved this through a series of bold political moves which seem to have rallied popular support behind him and his party.

Even Ne Win's harshest critics concede that he towers above the

In May 1980, the president proclaimed an amnesty for those political foes and rebels who gave themselves up within three Officials said 2,189 communist, non-communist and ethnic rebels responded to a free pardon promised by the amnesty and sur-

rendered. The government also opened the doors of Burma's crowded jails: and freed political detainees and common criminals under the

In another surprise move, U Ne Win sent a personal message to U Nu living in exile in India after leading an unsuccessful resistance movement abroad, inviting him to return home. The Burmese leader said the invitation was in recognition of U

pendence from British rule. UNu returned in August last year after 11 years and now lives quietly in a Rangoon suburb devoting his time to the promotion of

Nu's leading and distinguished role in the struggle for Burma's inde-

Buddhism, a lifelong vocation. President Ne Win followed this up by winning over hundreds of other people once prominent in the independence struggle with official recognition of their role and cash awards. The awards across political ideologies and affiliations.

The measures added up to a policy of national reconciliation which seems to have generated considerable goodwill among former politi cians as well as the people.

One political group that spurned the government's olive branch was the outlawed, pro-Peking Burma Communist Party (BC) operating from jungle bases near Burma's northeastern border will

Ne Win disclosed that the government held secret peace talks with the BCP late last year, which broke down over communist insistence on continuing to exist as a separate political party with its own arms forces and territory near the Chinese border.

said the scale of insurgency in the country had been reduced and that rebel groups had been pushed to remote border areas. But the report added that the rebels found sanctuary in neighbour ing countries, from where they launch guerrilla activities.

The central committee of the BSPP, in a report to the congres

The report, which does not name these countries, stresses the need to strengthen border security particularly because of what it called President Ne Win has made clear he believes in shoring up

Burma's defences by keeping the 170,000 strong standing and fighting fit and with mass participation in national defence. The BSPP says it will combine vigilance in defence with the purish of an independent and active foreign policy of friendship with a

Burma's neighbours. The party cities the peaceful resolution of a border dispute wil Bangladeh as evidence of its policy of goodwill and friendship

towards its neighbours. When nearly 200,000 Muslims fied in 1979 from Burma's Arakal state into neighbouring Bangladesh with tales of Burmese oppression and their flight became an international issue, Ne Win agreed ?

repatriate all of them. But Burnia and Bangladesh subsequently tightened their bords and Bangprevent the recurrence security to prevent the recurrence of such an incident.

